The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4976. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Prosecution of Orangemen in Ireland.

Official Denial of the Sale of the Danish West Indies.

Large Liberal Majority in the North German Parliament.

Appointment of a Prussian Governor of Hanover.

IRELAND.

Prosecution of Reputed Orangemen for the Recent Disturbances.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Criminal prosecutions have been commenced in the Courts against several persons who are known to be bitter Orangemen, and who are charged with participating in the recent disorderly processions of Orangemen, and with being parties to the disturbances which occurred on those occasions.

DENMARK.

The Danish Islands in the West Indies Not Sold to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The report that the Government of Denmark has sold the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the United States is officially denied.

GERMANY.

Result of the Recent Elections.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Returns of the recent elections from all parts of Prussia and from the other States of the Confederation show that the Liberal candidates for the North German Parliament have generally been successful, and the Liberal Party will undoubtedly have a large and controlling majority during the coming session of the Parliament.

Appointment of a Governor of Hanover.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Conferences which have for some time been in progress here between the Prussian Government and the Hanoverian notables have resulted in the appointment of the Baron VON VINCKE, an eminent Prussian statesman, to preside over the Government of Hanover. His appointment, it is considered, will be peculiarly acceptable to the Hanoverians, as the Baron VON VINCKE, though a native of Prussia, has an estate in Ostenwalde, in Hanover, which he has made his habitual residence for many years.

The Prussian Senate on the Salzburg Conference.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

In the Prussian Senate, to-day, action was taken which indicates that the Senate is willing to accept the assurances which have been given that the Salzburg Conference is a guaranty of peace to Europe.

The International Races at Iffezheim.

BADEN, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The International Races continued at Iffezheim yesterday. The attendance exceeded even that of the day before, as the contest was to take place for the Grand Prize offered by the Duke of Baden, and this created great interest among the throngs of visitors at Baden.

Some of the best horses in Europe were entered for this trial. The race was very closely contested and caused much excitement among the spectators. The French horse, *Ruy Blas*, was the winner, and his owner takes the Grand Prize of the Duke of Baden.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has increased £500,000 since the last report.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—Noon.

Consols for money.....94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22¾
Erie Railway Shares.....45¾

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94 13-16.
United States Bonds firmer, but still quoted at 73¾.
Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77¾.
Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 13-16 for money.
American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73¾
Illinois Central Railway shares.....77¾
Erie Railway shares.....45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22¾

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 5—Noon.

COTTON steady; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 2d. for White California. Corn, 34s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 43s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. 6d. Beef, 145s. Lard, 81s. 6d. Pork, 73s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9½d., and Refined, 1s. 6d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil £29.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs Markets are without change.

In the Provision Market cheese had advanced to 50s., and Pork has declined to 70s., and Lard to 47s. 3d. Bacon and Beef unchanged.

No changes have occurred in the Produce Market since the noon dispatch.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our markets since the noon report.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Sept. 5—2 P. M.

Petroleum firm at 51¾ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept 5—Evening.

COTTON—The cotton market became dull toward the close of the day, and Middling Uplands declined ⅛ ₱ cent. ₱ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10d.
Middling Orleans.....10⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed unchanged from the last quotations. Corn steady at 34s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western, and Wheat, 13s. 2d. for California White.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market still continues irregular, closing as follows: Beef, 145s., and Pork, 70s. ₱ bbl. Lard, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Bacon—43s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese—50s. for American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 6d. for Common, and 10s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes, 33s. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. Petroleum—9½d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 5—Evening.

IRON—53s. for Scotch Pigs. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, $10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 5—Noon.

The steamship *Denmark*, Capt. THOMPSON, from New-York on the 24th ult., has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

BRITISH REFORM.

The New Regime, and How to Meet It.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 24.

That a new political régime will be inaugurated by the Reform Act of 1867 it is, we think, impossible to doubt. That *political supremacy—the means of outvoting all other classes at the poll*, of deciding the election of the representatives who in their turn decide the policy of the country—*has been placed within the reach of the laboring classes*, has been legally and theoretically extended to them, has been potentially conferred upon them, seems undeniable.

If those who have borne sway hitherto wish to bear sway still they must recognize the fact that this must be secured by different means to those which have hitherto been found sufficing. *If the higher and more educated ranks have any title to such sway, it is not by virtue of their superior social position, but solely by virtue of their superior political fitness.* It belongs to them if they deserve it; it may be assured to them if they will assert it. Only henceforth it must be asserted, justified, their title to it made good; it will not devolve upon them as heretofore—far less, at least, than heretofore—by the Constitution, by habit, by right of birth, by mere social circumstances. *The leadership, the direction, the supremacy, which of yore came to them, in future they must seek, and strive in order to secure.* They will fall into a fatal error if they allow either despair or a sort of contemptuous despite to take possession of them; if, perceiving that they can be outvoted, they therefore conclude that they will be powerless; if they shrink or abstain from the electoral conflict from disgust at being left in a possible and perhaps a hopeless minority; if they think that it is just because they cannot win it altogether and in both wings, or that it ought not to be fought because it is certain to be lost; *if, in a word, they act as the corresponding classes are said to have acted in America*, and think to indemnify themselves in social life, where they can reign supreme, for the mortifications of political life, where they are worsted. Any such abnegation of their duties and their functions in a country like England would be certain to be visited with heavy penalties: the experience of France and of the United States might teach us wiser and nobler lessons; social preëminence would be soon invaded when political preëminence had been effectually transferred elsewhere. Moreover, such desertion of the field of conflict would be as premature and needless as it would be poor-spirited and base: *rank, wealth, character and education are sure to win with us if they fairly and courageously enter the arena*; they start for the conflict with irresistible advantages—advantages partly inherent in their own qualifications, partly arising from that ingrained reverence for every social superiority—even if it be but half genuine and half noble—which it will take many generations of misgovernment to eradicate from the breasts of Englishmen. *Our aristocracy are the first in the world, both for intellect and character.* In the universities and in the House of Commons they are able to hold their own against competitors from any rank. Ample wealth and leisure must always give them superior qualifications for the life of politics, and we believe them in the sound sense and clear instinct of the mass of the English people discerning true wisdom and integrity from shallow declamation and self-seeking intrigue when both stand side by side before them. *The victory is secure if it be not thrown away by faithless and timid inertia before the first blow is struck.*

But the governing classes must not fall into the second error we have indicated as lying in their path. They must largely modify their mode of action. They have to obtain and to keep the command of the constituencies; and they must do this by obtaining command of the minds, and not merely of the votes, of the electors. *There is a dangerous and in its essence a corrupt idea* floating half defined in the fancies of many, and principally of Conservative, politicians. They think that *a large portion of the new and poorer electors will be easily induced to vote as their landlords or employers may direct*—will not, in fact, dream of voting in any other way. They rely on their dependence, social or pecuniary, not on their intelligence. They intend to content themselves in securing the interest, and not to trouble themselves about the allegiance, of their lower orders. They trust to the poverty and the snobbishness instead of to the free adherence and cordial support of those whom they have endowed with the franchise. *This policy may succeed partially, locally, and for a time; but it is too superficial and intrinsically unworthy to secure a permanent hold on the people.* It cannot fail both to augment and to prolong the influence of demagogues; for it places them on the vantage ground of being defenders of the freedom as well as of the interests of the poor. If the upper classes wish to become the leaders of the people under the new *régime*, they must mingle with them, they must instruct them and enlighten them, they must teach them political economy, they must no longer stand aloof from them everywhere save at the hustings; they must descend not only to study their views, to enter into their feelings, to ascertain their grievances and their wants, but to discuss these points with them, explain to them where they are wrong, admit and adopt their notions when they are right, and thus beat the Democrat at his own weapons. Above all, they must show—and they can show only by sincerely feeling—a determination to *grapple at once, and in a practical, honest, energetic temper, with those questions which more directly affect the masses*, which help to render their daily life comfortable or wretched, which decide their elevation or their degradation—those questions, in fine, which to the workingman are nearly everything, and which he will no longer endure to see treated as if they were tedious or insignificant. In fact, *the governing classes must henceforth do their proper duties if they would hold their proper places*; they must act for the people as the people would act for themselves if they were as sagacious as they are virtually powerful; *they must "achieve greatness" and leadership—they will no longer inherit it or have it "thrust upon them."*

MEXICO AND MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Action of the French Chieftain Severely Criticised.

Paris (Aug. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

The conduct of Marshal BAZAINE during the period of his command in Mexico did not escape criticism in France and elsewhere, and on more than one occasion friends and agents in Europe of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN expressed themselves in terms of blame and bitterness concerning that officer's sins of omission, commission, and, it may be added, permission. In the last number of the *Revue Contemporaine*, the Count DE KERATRY publishes the first part of an article entitled "The Fall of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, from unpublished documents." This historical sketch keeps two objects particularly in view; it inculpates MAXIMILIAN and it vindicates BAZAINE. Too zealous a champion is a dangerous friend, and M. DE KERATRY's justification of the Marshal seems to have been taken as a challenge by some who view his conduct differently. The Belgian *Indépendance* protests against some of his assertions as opposed to the most trustworthy evidence, and shows that according to M. DE KERATRY's statements the Marshal, although at first objecting to the unlucky decree of the 3d of October, afterward virtually acquiesced in it, and even obtained the insertion of an additional article by which peasants convicted of receiving and concealing the horses and arms of the rebels were made liable to fines. The *Indépendance* intimates that if the Marshal had resolutely opposed a measure fraught with such fatal consequences to the Empire he would have prevented its adoption, and it cites an instance of the energy he could display when determined to have his way, and challenges him to deny its truth if he can. Says the *Indépendance*: "Gen. ROMERO, who had always humanely treated the French prisoners who fell into his hands, was made a prisoner in his turn by Gen. POITIER, to whom he surrendered on the promise of his life being spared. Taken to Mexico, and brought before a Court-martial, he was condemned to death. In vain did his friends urge that he had saved the life of several Frenchmen, in vain did MAXIMILIAN refuse to ratify the sentence. Marshal BAZAINE betook himself to the Palace of Chapultepec; he found only the Empress there, and said to her, 'Tell the Emperor that whether he signs or not, ROMERO shall be shot to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.'"

Questions for Marshal Bazaine to Answer.

From la Liberté, Aug. 22.

Is it true or not that Marshal BAZAINE, before quitting Mexico, directed that the powder and ammunition of the expeditionary corps should be thrown into the River Sequia, despite the entreaties of the Mexican Government, whose members were anxious to purchase them?

Is it true or not that, at Orizaba, yielding to the request of M. BUREAU, Prefect of Vera Cruz, Marshal BAZAINE ordered the officer having charge of the artillery at Vera Cruz to deliver powder to that functionary, after the powder had been placed aboard a ship?

Is it true or not that Marshal BAZAINE directed the commander of the Citadel to refuse admittance to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who desired to ascertain by personal inquiries whether Mexican projectiles were there being destroyed?

Is it true or not that, on the night of the departure of the French troops, the Marshal had the guns on the town fortifications removed from their carriages and placed on the ground, and the rammers and swabs concealed in a store-house, without advising the Mexican Government of such proceeding?

Is it true or not that Marshal BAZAINE declined to grant the request preferred by MAXIMILIAN, who desired that an escort of French soldiers should accompany to Vera Cruz some vehicles laden with articles that the Emperor wished to send back to Austria at the time of his proposed return to Europe?

Is it true or not that Marshal BAZAINE, whose son was held on the baptismal fonts by the Emperor and Empress, departed from Mexico without taking leave of MAXIMILIAN, and without even leaving a card?

To conclude, is it true or not that when the deplorable decree of October 3 was promulgated, Marshal BAZAINE sent copies of the same to all his military subordinates, with explanatory instructions and directions to enforce the decree with the utmost rigor, arguing that it was "henceforward a struggle between civilization and barbarity?"

We simply ask these questions.

THE WAR MOVEMENT.

An Encampment of Austrian Troops.

Bruck-on-the-Leitha (Aug. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

The country about Bruck-on-the-Leitha has long been a favorite ground for encamping and exercising troops, and is, indeed, exceedingly well adapted for such a purpose. On the Austrian side of the river the land is undulating, studded with villages, woods and vineyards, and affords capital opportunities for taking up strong positions and placing artillery advantageously, while on the Hungarian side vast open plains, stretching far away into the country, present the finest field that could be desired for cavalry to display itself. Here in the early days of the present Emperor's reign magnificent reviews and manœuvres of cavalry have been held, more than 20,000 of that arm alone having been brought together on some occasions. But the financial conditions of the Empire no longer allow of such splendid gatherings, and the arrangements of the present camp at Bruck are conducted on the most economical principles. The troops encamped consist of eight regiments of infantry, four battalions of Jagers, eight regiments of cavalry, sixteen batteries of artillery, three companies of engineers, a detachment of pioneers, and a company of the ambulance corps. Every regiment of infantry has three battalions, the battalion four companies, the company thirty non-commissioned officers and seventy privates. A Jager battalion has also four companies; but the companies are stronger, numbering thirty non-commissioned officers and one hundred privates. The cavalry regiments are about six hundred strong. Altogether, including officers and their servants, headquarter staffs, music bands, &c., the troops encamped amount to nearly 20,000. The camp itself is on the Hungarian side of the Leitha, and commences about half an English mile from the town of Bruck. It consists of two distinct divisions, the "Zeltlager" and the "Barrackenlager," one half of the troops being quartered in permanent wooden sheds and huts, and the other half being under canvas. The wooden sheds are commodious and well constructed; each can accommodate 160 to 200 men, and three are apportioned to every battalion. They are built three deep on a line, extending about an English mile. In front of them is a broad space for the troops to form, and opposite are the officers' quarters. All the sheds and huts are gaily decorated with flags; black and yellow, the Imperial colors; red and white for Hungary, and blue and white, the Bavarian colors, for the Empress. This has a particularly good effect, and gives a bright look to the whole camp. The tent camp forms a still longer line than the "Barrackenlager." In each tent there is ample room for twenty men. The officers are quartered four together in smaller tents, each divided into four compartments. Of the cavalry, only one regiment—Windischgrätz Dragoons—is in the camp close to Bruck, three regiments are under canvas in a camp of their own at Bachfurt, nearly four English miles from Bruck, and the other four regiments are quartered in the surrounding villages. The Generals in permanent command are quartered in the camps with their troops. Originally it had been intended that the camp at Bruck should be a camp of instruction in the use of the new breech-loading weapon, but, unfortunately, up to this time the authorities have been able to issue no more than 1,000 breech-loaders altogether to the troops in camp, and for these very insufficient ammunition is supplied, so that the common soldiers will derive but little instruction in the art of handling the new weapons. All the manœuvres are carried out, however, on the supposition that the breech-loader is already in use, so that it is to be hoped the Generals will derive some profit from this little school of war. The town of Bruck is now crowded with Generals and officers of the general staff, ordered here for a course of instruction, and who relieve each other regularly after a stay of a week or a fortnight. The manœuvres always consist of a sham fight, in which the chief command is given every day on each side to different Generals. An outline of the object in view is then given to either party, and the two Generals in command are left to act according to the best of their ability. The General officers not on duty ride between the lines and act as umpires on disputed points. Yesterday, for instance, the supposition was that an army advancing from Pressburg to Vienna was attacked on its left flank by an army advancing from Wiener Neustadt. The two corps marched out of camp at 5 in the morning, got into their proper positions about 7:30, and then reconnoitered each other till about 10, when an engagement took place, and it is acknowledged that Gen. RAMMING, who commanded the corps advancing upon Vienna, repulsed his enemy "handsomely" and won the battle. The Emperor has frequently visited the camp, and Field-Marshal the Archduke ALBERT, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has taken up his residence at Bruck, and has been present at all manœuvres since their commencement. The troops are under the chief command of Field-Marshal Lieut. (Lieut.-Gen.) von MAROICIC, who distinguished himself greatly during the late Italian campaign, and is considered to be one of the ablest Generals in Austria. The division in the tent camp is commanded by Field-Marshal Lieut. PHILIPPOVICH, that in the barrack camp by Field-Marshal Lieut. the Archduke JOSEPH, a brother of the late Ex-Palatine of Hungary, the Archduke STEPHEN. The Archduke JOSEPH is exceedingly popular with all under his command, and is a great encourager of all kinds of amusements among officers and men when off duty. In the barrack camp, dinners, masquerades, dancing, and all kinds of entertainments are the order of the day whenever there is time for them, and men and officers enjoy themselves, and are in good spirits accordingly. In the tent camp all are gloomy and dispirited; the officers of the different regiments hardly ever visit with each other, and know nothing whatever of what is going on in the other half of the camp. The general complaint there is that the army has gone to ruin, and will never be good for anything again. It cannot be disputed that the latter spirit is the one which pervades the army generally, and the Archduke deserves all the more credit for having succeeded in raising the *morale* of the troops under his immediate command. Nearly half the troops in camp are recruits, and few of the rest have served more than two years. Although the companies are already reduced to seventy privates each, there is a rumor of a further reduction to fifty-four as soon as the camp breaks up, which it will at the end of this month.

REFORM IN TURKEY.

The Sultan's Manifesto.

From the Levant Herald, Aug. 15.

The manifesto which the Sultan has addressed to the Grand Vizier on the occasion of his return from Europe is couched in the following terms:

"The marks of sympathy and good will which I have received, during my journey from the Sovereigns and the great nations of Europe, have been such that I can never forget them. In returning to the capital of my dominions I wish to convey to my faithful subjects the pleasure which I have experienced, and to make them sharers in it. They know that the first and dearest of my wishes is to witness the daily growth of the prosperity and peace of my Empire, and the well-being of all my peoples, and their consummation in every respect. The satisfaction of my heart increases the more when I find all my subjects, like the Governments and the nations whose hospitality I have been enjoying, appreciating the sincerity of my intentions.

"There is no sweeter recompense for a sovereign than to see his subjects respond by affection and devotion to his efforts for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country. The public marks of attachment and fidelity which I have received once more on this occasion from the entire population, are, therefore, most agreeable to me, and I esteem them at the highest price. The sentiment of duty which renders it incumbent on me to insure protection to all interests, and to guarantee the general welfare of all my subjects, has derived a new strength from this welcome, and has become invested with the character of a sacred debt.

My solicitude will, therefore, continue to be devoted to fostering those elements which everywhere serve to bind commonwealths together; to the advance of public instruction, the extension of means of communication, the good organization of the military and naval forces, and the development of public credit; and my firm will is that all my Ministers and all the functionaries of the State should devote themselves to that object, each within the limits of his proper sphere.

I desire that you should make known to all the pleasure which I have experienced from the sincere devotion manifested toward me by all classes of my subjects, and the gratification displayed by foreign subjects, our guests, on the occasion of my return to the capital of my Empire."

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Large Gathering on the Grounds—The Trotting and Running Races—Interesting Exercises To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

About 10,000 persons were present at the New-England Fair to-day. Showers of rain prevented twice that number from coming. There were the usual exhibitions of stock in the pens.

The first trot was for purses of $150 and $50, for horses that never trotted for money to harness. The entries were: *Dixie*, c. Pawtucket; *Butcher Boy* of Taunton; *Frank*, of Providence; *Lone Star*, of Worcester; *Waggie Mitchell*, c. Cranston, and *Blondelle*, of Lawrence. *Butcher* won the race in 2:48¾, 2:47 and 2:47½. *Blondelle* took the second purse.

The second race was for purses of $350 and $150, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30 to harness. The entries were *Rahway*, of New-York; *Old Put*, of Hartford; *India Rubber*, of Boston, and *Breese*, of New-York. *Rubber* took the race on three straight heats. Time, 2:31¼, 2:32¼ and 2:38¾. *Breese* took the second purse.

The third race was for horses that never beat 2:32 to harness, for $200 and $50, and was contested by *Black Bess*, *Jack Lewis* and *Lady Farnum*,—the latter won in three straight heats in 2:33¾, 2:33¼ and 2:33¾. *Lewis* being second.

A running race for purses of $100 and $50 was contested by *Irene* and *Major Mahan*, carrying respectively 100 and 122 pounds. *Mahan* won in three straight heats in 1:56, 1:50¼ and 151¼.

Gen. HOWARD, Gov. HARRIMAN of New-Hampshire, Gov. BURNSIDE, Ex-Gov. SMYTH, Gov. ENGLISH and Gov. SPRAGUE deliver addresses to-morrow, which is the last day of the fair.

Gov. BURNSIDE gave a well-attended reception in the evening. ANDY.

The New Cable of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The new cable, manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, has just been successfully laid between Placentia, Newfoundland, and this place, thus completing a new route from Nova Scotia to the Atlantic Cables, to work in connection with new lines now being constructed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The cable has been tested and proves to be one of the most perfect ever made.

Wreck of the Steamer George Cromwell off Indian Key—Her Passengers all Saved.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans for New-York, with cotton, &c., was lost off Indian Key on the 3d inst. She broke her shaft in her stern bearings, leaving her stern open and causing her to sink. Her passengers, 33 in all, were saved.

The *George Cromwell* had 270 bales of cotton which were saved dry; the other portion of her cargo was damaged. Her master hopes to save the vessel by the aid of a steam pump.

Convention of Spiritualists at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Spiritualists' Convention continues in session. Dr. HALLOCK, of New-York, last evening read a comparison between spiritualism and theology, which was far the ablest paper that has yet been before the Convention. This morning was spent in the discussion of plans for the government and conduct of a lyceum for the spiritualistic education of the young. There was much discord and wide variance of opinion among the prominent members of the faith present.

The Fenian Convention continues to sit with closed doors.

Convention of Tobacco Traders at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The members of the Cincinnati Tobacco Trade Association, at the late Fair held at that place, issued a call for a convention of Tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, to meet at Cleveland on the 17th of September. The call is signed by parties in the trade throughout the West. The arrangements for the place of meeting here have been perfected, and everything is in readiness for the Convention.

Fire at Davenport, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

A fire at Davenport, Iowa, on Tuesday morning destroyed property of the value of $125,000. The principal losers are: PRICE & CONNER, grocers, $22,000; WASHBURNE & HENDER, stoves, &c., $21,000; BELL & SON, dry goods, $35,000; GOODWIN & BISSELL, hardware, $22,000. The insurance will cover about $75,000 of the losses.

The Election in Canada—No Disturbance at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The elections to-day passed off quietly. CARTIER's majority is 567; MCGEE's majority is 501.

The volunteer cavalry and guides of the Governor-General protected the city, and policemen mounted, under the command of their Chief, were also on guard at different wards.

MCGEE will speak at Lawrence Hall to-night.

Suicide of a German at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Thursday, Sept 5.

A German named HURTZ committed suicide at this place to-day by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Poverty is said to have been the cause of his suicide.

Destructive Fire at Grand Rapids, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Eighteen of the principal stores at Grand Rapids, Wis., were burned last night. The Clinton House was included in the conflagration.

Brick Building in Skaneateles Blown Down—Narrow Escape of Workmen.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 4.

On Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, during the prevalence of a heavy southerly wind, nearly the whole of a large brick building in Skaneateles Village, the property of Mr. JOEL THAYER, was prostrated. Mr. THAYER was engaged in enlarging it for a public hall in the upper story, and four stores on the ground floor. The walls had been carried up to the required height, and were ready to receive the roof. Eighteen masons and carpenters were at work on the building when the casualty took place. The entire front wall and the rear second story wall, together with the walls dividing the stores, and a part of one of the end walls, were overthrown by the heavy wind and toppled into ruins, carrying down most of the timbers of the first and second floors. It is remarkable that but two of the persons employed on the building sustained injuries of a serious character. Mr. DANIEL T. MOSHIER, who was overseeing the work, was taken out of the ruins in the cellar, having received severe external bruises, but was not supposed to be seriously injured. Mr. ISAAC RICHARDS, a mason, was more seriously hurt. One of his arms was broken, and the bruises on his head and body were severe and painful. Several other workmen were slightly hurt. The loss of Mr. THAYER is estimated at from $2,500 to $3,000.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

The Conflict Between the Civil and Military Powers.

Gen. Sickles' Defence of His Administration.

His Official Explanation to Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867.

Permission has been given for the publication of Gen. SICKLES' letter to Gen. GRANT on the subject of the controversy in North Carolina. It is dated 30th of August, and was written before the acting Attorney-General's opinion on which the President removed Gen. SICKLES appeared, which was on the 2d inst. Yet it may be considered as an answer to Mr. BINCKLEY's communication.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions dated the 24th inst., to report the facts and considerations bearing upon the question which has arisen in North Carolina between the civil and military authority, exercised in the promulgation of the military orders in question, and a statement of some of the reasons justifying them. If this communication shall appear to be more voluminous and elaborate than the occasion seems to require, my excuse will be found, I trust, in the desire to omit nothing you deem essential to the most exact view of all that has been done. The refusal of the Marshal for the District of North Carolina to give any information about the process of the United States Courts in his hands has prevented final action in the matter, for the want of reliable official data. Although for the same reason this report has been delayed, no doubt is entertained as to the substantial accuracy of the information derived from other sources, and herewith communicated, in relation to the process the Marshal demands shall be executed.

The report continues as follows:

"Early in the present month a communication was received from the Marshal for the District of North Carolina, dated July 30, 1867, informing me that Col. FRANK, commanding the military post of Wilmington, had forbidden the enforcement of an execution issued at the June term of the United States Circuit Court. The communication, although exceptionable in tone and matter, was referred to the post commander for report. Col. FRANK himself, about the same time, reported he had imprisoned and suspended the proceedings of the Deputy Marshal, assigning as a reason for his action that the enforcement of the execution was believed to be in violation of Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 10. This action of Col. FRANK's was approved, and he was directed to report all the facts of the case, when further instructions would be sent to him on the 17th inst. Col. FRANK having reported, the Marshal was proceeding to enforce his process, the following communication on the subject was addressed to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

The commanding officer at Wilmington reports to me this morning that the United States Marshal for North Carolina is instructed by the Attorney-General to enforce immediately all executions of United States Courts, and to report the names of persons who resist instructions, with a view to proceed against them under the criminal laws of the United States, and asks for instructions. I caused the commanding officer to be informed that on receipt of the report he was directed to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions; and that, meanwhile, he will not permit the order or decree of any Court to be enforced in violation of existing orders. These orders are those of the Attorney-General, repeated by the Marshal, are foreshadowed in a false and scandalous article on this subject, published it seems not without authority, in the *National Intelligencer* on Monday last, and to which I respectfully invite attention. I will remark that the question now raised in this matter is not new. Last July the United States Circuit Court in this district ordered me to surrender four citizens under sentence of death for the murder of three soldiers of the garrison at Anderson Court-house. I refused, and the Court ordered the Marshal to arrest me. The case having been reported to the Adjutant-General of the army, the Secretary of War instructed me not to give up the prisoners, not to submit to arrest, but to take into custody any and all persons attempting either. The President afterward commuted the sentences of these men to imprisonment for life, when they were sent to Fort Delaware, and there discharged by the order of a United States Court. If the United States Courts in the rebel States be allowed to control the military authorities, the execution of the reconstruction acts will, for obvious reasons, soon become impracticable, for some of these Courts will begin by declaring these acts of Congress void.

(Signed,) D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General Commanding.

On the same day, the following reply was received from the General-in-Chief:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 17, 1867.

Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Commanding, &c.:

Your dispatch of this date is received. Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my dispatch of the 13th as entire.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, General.

The instructions contained in the foregoing telegram have been observed. No communication from the President on this subject has been received by me."

Herewith inclosed I transmit copies of the several reports and communications on this subject from the post commander at Wilmington, the last of which, bearing date the 28th inst., was received on the 29th; also a copy of the letter addressed to me by Mr. GOODLOE, the Marshal for North Carolina. These papers having been referred to Col. DENNIS, the Judge-Advocate of the District, for his examination and remarks, I respectfully invite attention to his carefully considered and able discussion of the law and judicial precedents bearing on the case, and which is also inclosed. My own views upon some, at least, of the various aspects of the subject, will be found in the communications already forwarded, and in the following observations: The occasion for the promulgation of General Orders No. 10, of April 11, 1867, is briefly set forth in the order itself as follows: "The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demands extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt. The crops of grain and garden produce failed last year. Many families have been deprived of shelter, many more need food and clothing. Needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce. The laboring population, in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States. The inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes, leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people the collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy, is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected, but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by those considerations the following regulations are announced. They will continue in force with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil Governments of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The Commanding-General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the cooperation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing, and that the avenue of industry, enterprise and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

The particular question now under consideration arises upon paragraph 11 of the order, which is as follows:

11. Judgments or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit of process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action.

The general tenor of the order may be understood from three or four additional paragraphs:

1. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant is execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina respectively, for the trial and determination of such questions, may be adopted.

2. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the payment of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

12. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by the Military Commission.

13. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, shocks, pillory, or other corporeal punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

14. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority within their jurisdictions respectively to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil Court, and to remit fines and penalties.

7. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any Court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling-house and appurtenances and 20 acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry, and of other employment of the value of $500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, to parent or parents, and child or children. In other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade, or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $100. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the Court."

He adds: "It is proper to remark, in passing, that this order, which was one of the earliest issued by me after assuming this command, was at the time of its promulgation duly forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the information of the proper authority. The order has been in force for nearly five months without any official intimation that its provisions were disapproved. The charge that I have made an issue with the Supreme Court, and have set at defiance its decrees is utterly unfounded. If a subordinate functionary of a Court of the United States, whether for his own purposes or those of any other, choose so to execute his functions that either he must be controlled, or else the military authority established by Congress over these States is to be defied by him, and thus held up to contempt, the issue is made up ostensibly with a military commander, but in fact with the Congress of the United States. The military authority in these States is the creation of Congress. The military force in these States is here to execute the laws Congress had passed. The modes and the agencies now provided and employed to execute the purposes of Congress have been approved by Congress. The authority given has been confirmed, and the discretion by which the authority was controlled has been enlarged. It would be invalid to charge me with a want of proper respect to the judicial department of the Government when, to the utmost possible limit to which I could go, I have exhibited that deference and respect to it which I felt that it became all persons in authority to exhibit. I have responded here in my official capacity to the summons of the Courts of the United States. I have, when required, respectfully presented for its consideration the causes and the grounds for my official conduct, and when its order was made to attach my person and commit me to jail, I was told from the only source through which I could learn the wishes of the President not to submit to the arrest, but to arrest those who would attempt to arrest me; and although the order of the Court was disobedience, of which I was threatened, commanded me to deliver certain prisoners who had been tried and condemned for the murder of Union soldiers, under circumstances of great aggrav

THE UNIVERSITY OF PEKING.

Beginning of a Navy—Prince Kung's Defence of the University Scheme—Novel Views—Sen, the New President; Pintajin, Vice-President—Gas to be Introduced—Ships to be Built instead of Junks—Preparation for Further Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Wednesday, June 12, 1867.

The dismissal of the Tay-Osborne flotilla by the Chinese Government, a few years ago, had at the time the appearance of a retrograde measure. It was not, however, prompted by a retrograde spirit. Fear was the impelling motive. They had purchased the fleet to aid in quelling the Taipings; but as it was manned and commanded entirely by foreigners, they were naturally apprehensive lest their allies should become their masters. They have now hit on a safer expedient for supplying themselves with a naval arm, viz., the construction of a navy in their own waters, under European supervision.

As a step in this direction, they have commenced the formation of a navy-yard at Fuh Chau, and Messieurs Giguel and D'Aignebelle, two Frenchmen, who distinguished themselves by the part they bore in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, are intrusted with the conduct of the work.

This evinces a laudable spirit of independence, and places the Chinese in advance of the Japanese, who thus far have contented themselves with the purchase of the ready-made article. But the Chinese desire to go a step further and free themselves entirely from the necessity of depending on foreign aid, even for the superintendence of their arsenals and navy-yards. They are determined to naturalize the tree of science in their own soil, and to make themselves masters of all that skill and knowledge which now confer such manifest superiority on the nations of the West. Hence the importance of the Peking University, of which I wrote you in my last. It is intended to supply a body of educated natives, who shall be competent for all those offices for the discharge of which they are now compelled to look to foreigners. It is expected, too, that in the course of time it may send forth Alumni who will be able to establish affiliated institutions in all the chief cities of the Empire.

As this educational movement has such a practical bearing and so wide a scope, your readers will not be displeased to have Prince Kung's exposition of his own principles and those of his administration as involved in it. This remarkable document I translate from the Peking *Gazette*, in which, after being presented to the Throne, it was submitted to the eyes of the Empire. It acquires additional significance from the fact that it is indorsed by the heads of the Departments, who are associated with the Prince in the management of foreign affairs. Among these are the chiefs of the Boards of Civil Office, of the Internal Revenue and of War—men whose opinions now sent forth with the *imprimatur* of the Throne, go far to fix the policy of the Empire. With this preface, I lay before your readers a few extracts, which viewed in the light, or rather darkness, of the past, exhibit a wonderful waking up in the ruling minds of China.

"Our scheme," they say, "having met with your Majesty's gracious approval, we beg to state that it did not originate in admiration for the subtleties of Western science, but solely from the consideration that the mechanical arts of the West all have their source in the science of mathematics. Now, if we desire to introduce the building of steamers and the construction of machinery, and yet decline to borrow instruction from the men of the West, we fear that by following our own ideas we shall squander money to no purpose. We had weighed the matter maturely prior to laying it before the Throne; but among persons unacquainted with the subject, there are some who will regard this movement as unimportant; some who will censure us as wrong in abandoning the methods of China for those of the West, and some who will even denounce the proposal that China shall submit to be instructed by people of foreign countries as shameful in the extreme. Those who urge such objections are ignorant of the demands of the times.

In the first place it is high time that some plan should be devised for infusing new strength into the Government of China, and those who understand the times are unanimous in the opinion that the only way to effect this is to introduce the sciences and the mechanical arts of Western nations. Should it be said that the purchase of arms and steam vessels has been tried and found to be both cheap and convenient, we reply, it is not merely the manufacture of arms, and the building of ships that China needs to learn. But even as to these it is hardly necessary to imagine whether it is wiser to leave the source of supply in the hands of others or to render ourselves independent.

As to the imputation of abandoning the methods of China, is not that altogether a fictitious charge? For on inquiry it will be found that Western science had its root in the astronomy of China, which the scholars of the West confess that they obtained from Oriental countries. They (the people of the West) have minds adapted to reasoning on abstruse subjects, and they have been able to deduce from this beginning new arts which shed a lustre on those countries, but in reality the original belonged to China. This being the case with astronomy and the mathematics, the same is true of the rest—they were invented in China, and Europeans learned them from us. (!)

As to the value to be set on the science of the West, your illustrious ancestor, Changhe, gave it his hearty approbation—promoting its teachers to offices of conspicuous dignity, and employing them to prepare the Imperial Calendar—thus setting an example of liberality equaled only by the vastness of his all-comprehending wisdom. Our dynasty ought not to forget its own precedents.

The proverb says: 'If there is anything that he does not know, the scholar is ashamed.' Now when a man of letters on stepping from his door raises his eyes to the stars, and finds himself unable to tell what they are, is not that enough to make him blush? As to the allegation that it is a shame to learn from people of the West, this is the absurdest charge of all. For under the whole Heavens the deepest disgrace is that of being content to lag in the rear of others. For some tens of years, the nations of the West have applied themselves to the study of steam navigation, each imitating the other, and daily producing some new improvement.

Recently, too, the Government of Japan has sent men to England for the purpose of acquiring the language and science of Great Britain. Not to speak of the jealous rivalry which exists among the nations of the Western Ocean—when so small a country as Japan is putting forth all its energies, if China continues to thread in the beaten track, without a single effort in the way of improvement, what can be more disgraceful than this?

If it be said that machinery belongs to artisans, and scholars should not condescend to such employments, we reply that the object which we propose for study is the principles of things. To invite educated men to enlarge the arena of their knowledge by investigating the laws of nature is a very different thing from requiring them to take hold of the tools of the workman. What other point of doubt is left for us to clear up?

In conclusion we would say that the object of study is utility, and its value must be judged by its adaptation to the wants of the times. Outsiders may vent their doubts and criticisms, but the measure is one that calls for an immediate decision. We have accordingly agreed on six regulations which we herewith submit to the eye of your Majesty, and reverently wait for the Imperial sanction."

These regulations relate to the qualifications for admission to the benefits of the institution; the stipend fixed at $15 *per mensem*, to be paid each student during his course of study; periodical examinations for the purpose of marking their proficiency, and the official promotion by which their efforts are to be rewarded. It is unnecessary to give them in detail.

Sentajin, formerly Governor of the Province of Fokien, who was degraded by the late Emperor for publishing a work on geography, in which foreign nations were represented in a very favorable light, has been recalled to the public service, and appointed President of the nascent University. Pintajin, who lately saw something of the institutions of Europe, is made one of the managers. These are good signs, as they not only indicate that under the present reign knowledge is at a premium, but show that the Government is not suspicious of those who are known to be friendly to the people of the West.

Buildings sufficient for the accommodation of about a hundred students have been erected, and houses are now being fitted up for the accommodation of the European professors.

Another item or two I may mention as signs of the times, though not connected with the College. Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, has made arrangements for lighting the offices of the Inspectorate with gas, and the grandees of Peking are waiting with intense interest to see the experiment. A few years ago a man of mark was imprisoned and threatened with degradation for purchasing a vessel of foreign rig. Now, however, the Government, through the influence of Mr. Hart, has been induced to adopt measures for the encouragement of native merchants in purchasing or building vessels after the Western model. Special privileges are to be accorded to the inhabitants of those seaports which can count the largest number of such vessels.

The Chinese are not, indeed, fully prepared to throw open the vast and populous regions of their interior to the railway and telegraphic enterprise of the West, but the above-mentioned facts indicate that they are preparing for it. They are only waiting till their new University sends forth men who are qualified to assist in the construction and oversight of such public works.

W. A. P. M.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Pope's Order for an Election in Alabama to Take Place Oct. 1.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Georgia, Alabama and Florida,) ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—1. Whereas, by the terms of an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, it is made the duty of the Commanding-General of this Military District, to cause a registration of the male citizens of the State of Alabama, twenty-one year of age and upward, and by the terms of said acts qualified to vote, and after such registration is complete to order an election to be held, at which the registered voters of said State, shall vote for or against a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention; and to give at least thirty days notice of the time and place at which the election shall be held; and the said registration having been made in the State of Alabama, it is ordered:

2. That an election to be held in the State of Alabama, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, A. D., 1867, and continuing three days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote "for a Convention" or "against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention, in case a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

3. It shall be the duty of Boards of Registration in Alabama, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not being entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered.

4. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law and the acts supplementary thereto; and their attention is especially drawn to the supplementary acts dated July 19, 1867.

5. The said election shall be held in each county at the county seat, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions to be hereafter issued to said Boards.

6. All Judges and Clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

7. The polls shall be opened at each voting place during the days specified at seven o'clock in the forenoon and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon, and shall be kept open between those hours without intermission or adjournment.

8. The commanding officers of the District of Alabama will issue, through the Superintendent of Registration for that State, such detailed instructions as may be necessary to the conduct of said election in conformity with the acts of Congress, and as far as may be with the laws of Alabama.

9. The return required by law to be made of the said election to the commanding General of this Military District will be rendered by the persons appointed to superintend the same, through the commanding officer of the District of Alabama, and in accordance with the detailed instructions already referred to.

10. No Registrar who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention shall serve as a Judge of the election in any county which he seeks to represent.

11. All public bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors at retail at the several county seats shall be closed from 6 o'clock on the evening of the 30th day of September until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th day of October. And the Sheriff of the County shall be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition by the arrest of all parties who may transgress the same.

12. The Sheriff of each county is further required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time that the polls are kept open and until the election is completed, and is made responsible that no interference with the Judges of Election or other interruption of good order shall occur. And any Sheriff or other civil officer failing to perform with energy and good faith the duty required of him by this order will, upon report by the Judges of Election, be arrested and dealt with by military authority.

13. The following extracts from General Orders No. 20, from these headquarters, are republished herewith for the information of all concerned:

XII. Violence, or threats of violence, or any other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering his name or exercising his political rights are positively prohibited; and it is distinctly announced that no contract or agreement with laborers, which deprives them of their wages for any longer time than that actually consumed in registering or voting, will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district; and this offence, or any previously mentioned in this paragraph, will cause the immediate arrest of the offender and his trial before a Military Commission.

XIII. The exercise of the right of every duly authorized voter, under the late acts of Congress, to register and vote is guaranteed by the military authorities of this district; and all persons whosoever are warned against any attempt to interfere to prevent any man from exercising this right, under any pretext whatever other than objection by the usual legal mode.

14. The registered voters of the several counties of the State of Alabama shall vote at said election for delegates to the Convention according to the following appointment, made in conformity to the provisions of the second section of the Supplemental Act, dated March 23, 1867.

[Here follows a list of the counties and the number of delegates assigned to them.]

JOHN POPE, Brevet Maj.-Gen. Com.

Dedication of the Antietam Cemetery.

We learn from Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Commissioner for New-York, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery, which is to take place on the 17th inst., that the programme is nearly perfected, and that responses from invited guests warrant the expectation that there will be in attendance, in addition to the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, including Mr. Seward, Chief-Justice Chase, and other distinguished officials at the National Capital, a large proportion of the Governors of the loyal States having dead on the field of Antietam, including Gov. Fenton. Some of these, such as Major-Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Brevet Major-Gen. Fairchild, of Maine, and others, were in that battle, and therefore will revisit the spot with a two-fold interest, while their presence will be specially attractive to the public.

The letter of President Johnson reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th of September.

The recollections which cluster around the place and day constrain me to accept this invitation; and, if it shall prove consistent with my official engagements, I will be present with you on that day.

With great respect, very truly yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

J. E. Snodgrass, Thomas A. Boult, G. L. Cranmer, Committee.

Gov. Swan, as Governor of Maryland, will appropriately preside on the occasion, while another distinguished son of that State, who was the earliest official friend of the cemetery, (Ex-Gov. Bradford,) will deliver the oration.

Notwithstanding the doubts expressed by some of the newspapers that the invitation to the poets to compete for the distinction of reading an original poem at the Antietam Cemetery dedication on the 17th inst., without pay, would fail of a creditable response, Dr. Snodgrass, the chairman of the committee having the matter in hand, reports a large number of poems, several of which of rare merit are already in hand, in advance of the time appointed for the decision, which will be made in two or three days.

Death of Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 2.

It is with sadness that we record the demise of Hon. John McQueen. Distinguished in the annals of Carolina, in the past, for his probity of character, integrity of purpose, devotion to principle and sound understanding, he commanded, while living, the respect of his countrymen, who, in deploring his decease, preserve a lively recollection of those manly and high-toned qualities which won for him their regard. It was to the possession of these great qualities of sincerity and purity of conviction, and to an earnest devotion to the interests of this Commonwealth, that he owed his elevation. He was born in North Carolina. In early life he removed to Bennettsville, in this State, where he commenced the practice of the legal profession. His career at the bar was successful. The same characteristics which afterward procured him a position in political life, achieved for him here an enviable reputation. He was elected to the Congress of the United States as the Representative of the First Congressional District, and for many continuous terms served his constituency with great fidelity and ability. For over twenty years past he was one of the political representatives and advisers of the State. He was thoroughly of the States Rights school, and believed the maintenance of its principles essential to the preservation of a Constitutional Union. During the various political issues which divided the people of the State, he always enjoyed the respect and regard of those who conscientiously differed from him in judgment. Of late years he was somewhat withdrawn from the public eye, and had removed his residence to Society Hill. Stricken down with a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis, he breathed his last at mid-day on Friday, in the sixty-third year of his age.

A Conservative Meeting in Georgia—The Resolutions Adopted.

There was a meeting of Conservative whites and blacks at Columbus, Ga., on the 31st ult., at which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

We the colored Conservative Union men of Georgia, adopt the following platform of principles:

1st. We are in favor of the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States.

2. We are the friends of peace and civil law, and these great objects can be best promoted by legislation recognizing equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none.

3. We are in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges and immunities and to full and complete citizenship.

4. That our colored fellow-citizens, being now citizens of the United States and Georgia, and voters, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens, under the laws of the United States.

5. We are opposed to the repudiation of the national debt, and we are in favor of equal taxation as a proper method of paying the same.

6. And we are in favor of repealing the heavy taxation which is imposed upon us, for we believe it to be unjust altogether.

7. We are in favor of peace and harmony between the races and equal political rights to all, and immediate enfranchisement indiscriminately.

Senator Godard.—The Ogdensburgh *Journal* having alluded to charges affecting the reputation of Col. Godard, Senator from the St. Lawrence District, that gentleman publishes a card in which he pronounces them "false from beginning to end." He says that some of these charges "have been circulated by Gen. E. A. Merritt," and calls upon him, "if he knows any fact which proves corruption or peculation, or anything which would throw dishonor upon the district," to charge it openly. The Senator adds: "The honor of the Seventeenth District should be dear to the party Press, and is as dear to me as my own personal honor. Conscious of the rectitude of my course. I call for the authors of these rumors and their charges; and until they are made known, I trust the people will not be so unjust as to condemn a public servant upon mere rumor."

Hon. Darwin A. Finney, member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Philadelphia, is lying dangerously ill at the residence of Ezra March, in Shelburn, Vt., whom he has been visiting for several weeks. But faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD MURDER.

Inquest Over the Body of the Victim by Coroner Wildey—A Complete Chain of Evidence Obtained Against the Prisoner—He is Committed for Trial.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, Coroner Wildey proceeded to the Mercer-street Police Station yesterday morning and held an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Matilda Cadena, who was murdered by her husband on Wednesday morning, at No. 15 East Eleventh-street, as already reported in yesterday's Times. The jury visited the house and the scene of the murder, and also obtained the testimony of the leading witness, Mrs. Christiana Chacon, who was an eye-witness to the murder. The following is the evidence as obtained by the Coroner before his jury:

Christiana Chacon, residing at No. 15 East Eleventh-street, testified: I have been acquainted with deceased for five years, and with the prisoner since he married the deceased; yesterday morning deceased told the prisoner to leave the house, as she could not live with him peaceably; shortly before nine o'clock the deceased commenced to remove her things from the room into the cellar; the prisoner then went into her room and sat down; she begged him to leave the room, but he would not; deceased halloed to me to come in, which I did; he ordered me out of the room; I gave him his shoes and asked him to leave the room; I then went out, and the prisoner shut the door violently; I then went into the hall-way, and saw my husband standing at the door; I heard the deceased scream for me; I went out into the yard and looked in through the rear windows; prisoner was standing inside the bedroom at the door, with his hand on the door jamb; he spoke to the deceased in Spanish; I could not see the deceased; prisoner said to deceased, "I want to say something to you;" she replied, "Go away from me;" deceased then pushed him away with both hands, and then he clinched her, with his left arm around the neck; got her in between the foot of the bed and the wall; he struck at her twice with his right hand; I cannot tell where he struck her; I did not see anything in his hand at this time; I then jumped through the open window; I ran up to him and seized his right arm; I then saw the knife in his right hand; I said "please don't kill her;" he drew the knife from his right hand with his left and stabbed deceased at the same time in the back of the neck as near as I can judge; the prisoner told me if I did not leave the room he would kill me; my husband then jumped into the room and pulled me away, I ran into the street and gave an alarm; the Police then came; the next time I went into the room Matilda was dead; the prisoner and deceased had never lived happily; prisoner was jealous of his wife, and objected to men coming to the house; these men he alluded to were customers of the deceased, for whom she washed; I think he was sober at the time.

Louis Chacon, husband of the preceding witness, testified (through interpreter Strauss, of the Central Department of Police): I live at No. 15 East Eleventh-street; I have known prisoner and deceased for one year and three months; between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning heard the deceased and prisoner quarreling; heard deceased say to prisoner, "Take your things and leave the house;" the prisoner said, "Why do you want to put me out of the house?" deceased said, "I don't want to live with you any longer;" prisoner replied, "All right, I will go;" prisoner said, "Sit down, I want to tell you something before I leave;" I then heard Cripin shut his door violently; I then went into my room and heard Matilda hallo, "Louis! Louis!" went to the door and found it locked; I ran into the area-way, and, looking in through the window, saw Cripin stab his wife twice with a knife; at this time they were in the bedroom; had his left arm around his wife's neck and was stabbing her with his right hand; I ran out for the Police, and when I returned the woman was dead; I did not see my wife in the room at the time of the stabbing; I never saw the knife produced before; I don't know whether the knife produced was the one used by Cripin or not.

Theresa Vallcome, residing at No. 15 East Eleventh-street, testified: I heard the quarrel between the prisoner and deceased; I went down stairs and looked in through the window, and saw Cripin in the act of stabbing his wife; saw the prisoner strike her twice, and saw the blood streaming from the wounds; deceased called out: "Take the knife—he is killing me!"

Thaddeus Rich, (colored,) of No. 17 East Eleventh-street, testified: I have known the prisoner for about nine months, and the deceased for a year; heard the noise at No. 15; went to the front door leading to the basement, and saw Cripin throw a heavy flat iron at his wife, which struck her on the head; this was after she had been stabbed; she staggered out into the rear area way, where she died; Cripin went into his own room after he had thrown the iron.

Jane Ross, testified that she heard a quarrel between deceased and her husband; heard deceased cry out, "Oh, Mrs. Ross, come and take the knife from him, he's killing me;" I ran down, and that time deceased succeeded in opening the door and getting into the hallway; prisoner following her, and struck the deceased three times with irons that he took out of the room; witness had one of the irons in her hand; it was warm from the stove; deceased was standing up in the hall till he struck her with the second iron, when she fell and he again struck her.

Wm. H. Squires, (colored,) of No. 249 Elizabeth-street, was at No. 17 East Eleventh-street at the time, and heard the cries of "help, help;" went down and rushed into the hall; witness went into the room and got a smoothing iron; went up to prisoner and asked him, "Where is Matilda?" prisoner said, "She's back there;" at that time the officer came up and asked where the murderer was; witness said here he is; the officer then arrested him; witness then went in and saw deceased; she was on the point of death; her wounds bleeding profusely, and her head was lying on a coping stone.

John McGowan, 15 years of age, of No. 417 East Fourteenth street, testified: We moved from No. 15 East Eleventh-street yesterday; lived in basement of house in which the murder was committed; was up about 6 o'clock that morning; at 7 o'clock I heard quarrelling between prisoner and his wife; went and saw them packing up furniture and I helped them; between 8 and 9 o'clock I heard screams, and ran to the room and saw the prisoner holding his wife up against the wall with one hand, and stabbing her with something he had in the other; I became afraid and ran away.

James McCarter, No. 60 Third-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, testified that he was standing at the opposite side of the street at the time of the murder, and saw a colored woman who was calling out "murder."

Gustavus G. Bowker, patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified: Yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, I was at the corner of East Eleventh-street, when Louis, the Cuban, came up and said, "Come! come!" I went to No. 15 East Eleventh-street, and asked where was the murderer; there was great excitement; arrested prisoner and left him in charge of Officer Eulner, of the Sanitary Squad, and went for Dr. Hart; the woman was dying; the knife produced was picked up by a woman named Sarah, in the hall; asked the prisoner who killed his wife; prisoner replied, "Me kill her! me kill her!"

Dr. Wooster detailed the *post-mortem* examination he had made of the body, which was published yesterday, after which the case was committed to the jury, who rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to her death by a stab-wound at the hands of her husband, Cripin Cadena." Upon this verdict the Coroner committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He stated that he is 19 years of age, a native of Havana, and a laborer; he said in answer to the charge that he didn't kill his wife.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, William E. Dodge, in the chair.

On motion of Prosper M. Wetmore, Mr. George Wilson was appointed Secretary *ad interim*, during the absence of Mr. Stevens, who is in the country.

The subject of appointing a member to serve on the Committee of Arbitration having been introduced, it was decided to postpone the matter till the next meeting.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Board.

Alexander W. Armour, No. 149 Pearl-street; John L. Brownell, No. 28 Broad-street; Pitt Cook, No. 1 Nassau-street; Harris C. Fahnestock, No. 1 Nassau-street; Henry A. Heiser, Jr., No. 38 Wall-street; Alex. Holland, No. 61 Houston-street; Hiram Robbins, No. 81 Maiden-lane; Samuel Samuels, No. 61 William-street.

A report from the special Committee relating to the adoption of some system by which collision of vessels at sea might be better avoided, was read.

Mr. F. A. Conkling apprehended it would become necessary to have some legislation upon the subject, and to bring the matter before the President of the United States. On his motion the report was referred back to the Committee, with the suggestion that the subject be presented in such a shape that definite action could be taken upon it at the next meeting.

Capt. G. F. Chester was appointed to serve on the Commission for granting licenses to sailors' boarding-houses, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Duncan.

Communications from several of the Western Boards of Trade favoring the holding of a Convention for the purpose of adopting the cental system, and of transacting other business, were received, and ordered on file.

It was agreed to hold a special meeting two weeks hence, with a view of appointing Commissioners of Pilots, the term of office of the present Commissioners having expired.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who represented the United States at the Coinage Congress in Europe, being present, was invited to address the meeting. He said that, in view of his intention to make a full report of his mission to the Government authorities, it would not be proper for him to enter into the detail of the subject at that time before the Chamber. Twenty nations were represented at the Congress. The French double standard system of money was quickly rejected, and an agreement entered upon to consider gold as the universal medium, with five-franc pieces as the lowest denomination. Silver, the rates of which now vary, was recommended to be used as change everywhere at a fixed standard. All the coins of the world would thus be of the same weight and measure.

Mr. Wetmore, in offering the annexed resolutions, spoke of the sterling qualities and fervent patriotism of Gov. King, as exhibited, while he was connected with the Chamber of Commerce. Besides filling the office of Governor of New-York, he has represented the State at Congress, and at the Assembly Chamber. His name was indelibly associated with the progress of civilization during the last forty years.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. John Alsop King, and former Governor of New-York, we have to lament the loss of an eminent citizen, long distinguished in the public councils of the country, and who, as a member of this Chamber, conferred honor on its ranks by the character he had maintained as a citizen and magistrate.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated by the signatures of the officers of the Chamber, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Conkling made brief remarks eulogistic of the character of the deceased, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The Book Trade Sale.

The publishers Fall trade sale opened yesterday at the new salesroom of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. in Clinton Hall. The new rooms have been leased of the Mercantile Library, and are situated in the east end of Clinton Hall, the basement of which is occupied as a packing-room, and the second floor, which has been handsomely fitted up as a salesroom. The attendance yesterday was unusually large for the first day of the sale, buyers being present from New-Orleans, Charleston and other Southern and Western cities. The sale opened with the catalogue of Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, comprising the works of Addison, Chambers, Bulwer, Prescott, Scott and other standard authors. The bidding was spirited, and the sales went off generally at a liberal figure. At the close of the morning sale the patrons were regaled with a bountiful lunch, at which brief speeches were made by Mr. McCarter, of Charleston, Mr. Putnam, of this City, and others. Mr. Putnam spoke of the great progress of the book trade, as evidenced in the large audience present, and the hundreds of thousands of volumes which would be sold in one week at the auction. The benefit arising from such a sale could scarcely be exaggerated, as it brought the publishers together to advance their common interests, and circulate the works of each other through the Union. He closed by offering a resolution that the thanks of the trade were due to the proprietors for the excellent arrangements to facilitate the business of the sale.

The evening sale opened with the catalogue of Messrs. Putnam & Son, and was very largely attended. Messrs. G. K. Pratt & Co., H. C. Foster and W. R. Leavitt will act as auctioneers. The catalogue of books offered at this sale embraces over $1,000,000, and the sale will continue nine days.

Gov. Fenton's Visit to Ward's Island.

Yesterday morning Gov. Fenton, accompanied by his staff and a number of our most prominent citizens, including representatives of the several Boards, was received at Castle Garden by the venerable President of the Board of Emigration, Gulian C. Verplanck, and Messrs. Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Richard O'Gorman, P. McElroy, Commissioners, and Mr. Bernard Cassidy, Superintendent of Castle Garden and Secretary to the Board. This visit was in response to an invitation from the Commissioners to His Excellency, requesting that before leaving the City he should visit the emigrant institutions on Ward's Island. The party, numbering about one hundred, reached the Island about noon, being conveyed thither by the Quarantine Commissioners' boat *Fletcher*. The tour of the buildings was made, the Governor giving frequent expression to his gratification of the healthful cleanliness of the place, and to the many evidences of care bestowed upon the inmates. The new State Emigrant Hospital, a detailed description of which was published in the Times on the completion of the works about two years ago, was the object of special attention, and now that this great hygienic machine is in full working order, the admirable plan of its construction can be fully appreciated. After the tour of inspection, luncheon was given to the party at the residence of the Warden.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

The regular meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners was held Wednesday, the President, Gen. Shaler, in the chair. Several petitions were received and referred.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Post-office bell to be rung, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., for all fires south of Seventy-ninth-street on and after the 10th of October.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, inviting the members of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Department to accompany the Commissioners and his Excellency, Gov. Fenton, on a visit of inspection to the State Emigrants' Hospital and Refuge, and institutions on Ward's Island, on Thursday, the 5th inst. The invitation was accepted.

Chief-Engineer Kingsland reports 55 alarms for fire during the month of August, 15 of which were still alarms; 40 buildings and 3 stables were slightly damaged; 2 buildings considerably damaged, and 1 totally destroyed; 42 fires were confined to the buildings in which they originated, and 2 extended to others.

Fire-Marshal Baker reported that several incendiary fires had occurred in the First Ward during the past month, notwithstanding police vigilance; that stores have been entered by means of false keys and fires kindled therein, and in two instances it was manifest that robbery had been committed prior to the act of the incendiary.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Commissioner Myers, and adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Several fires have recently occurred under circumstances which justify the suspicion of arson, and the Board are determined to use every exertion to punish this infamous crime; therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the reward of $1,000 now offered for the conviction of any person guilty of the same, they invite all persons who are cognizant of any suspicious circumstances connected with the origin of any fire, to communicate the same as the basis of such additional investigation as will render the securing of such reward more easy; and,

Whereas, Several valuable lives have been lost to this Department by reason of the want of railings on the roofs of buildings divided by openings for acquiring light and air in the centre thereof; and where fires occur in the night, in many cases it is found that hoistways are left open, by which a draft is created, by which the flames are rapidly spread and the lives of firemen endangered by falling through the same; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Attorney of this Board to frame, if practicable, such an amendment to the existing law as will enable any fireman, or the friends of any fireman, injured or killed by the negligence of the occupants of any premises, where such fire occurs, to recover for injury or loss of life sustained thereby, or by any other acts of negligence on their part, and to suggest such liquidation, if practicable, as will reimburse the public for the expenses incurred by the Department in attending and extinguishing fires when caused by individual negligence, or for the addition of such fines and penalties as the Legislature see fit to impose.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball—Eureka vs. Atlantic—The Eurekas Defeated.

The first game of a home-and-home series between the champions of New-York and New-Jersey was played at Union Ground yesterday. The number in attendance was not as large as at the Mutual and Irvington match on Wednesday. First-class games occur in such rapid succession as the season advances that our sport-loving community are getting somewhat surfeited with base-ball. The display was not creditable to either clubs, the Eurekas particularly doing poorly both at the bat and in the field. The Atlantics batted well, their effort in this respect being the best display they have made this season. They were deficient in the field, however, and will have to improve materially on their display of yesterday if they expect to retain the title of champion. Fifty-two bases were made on hits by the Atlantics, and thirty-two by the Eurekas. Smith, Crane, Ferguson, Mills, Zettlein and Macdonald excelled in clean hits. Start batted well, but was left on bases three times. Ferguson made the only home run of the game from a long hit to the right-field. Of the Eurekas Lex made seven bases on hits, but was left three times. Dockney, Terrell and Thomas were next in order in batting, but, as a general thing, the Eurekas made a poor display at the bat, their efforts being in anything but their old style. Mills, Terrell and Thomas fielded creditably. In the eighth inning Beans and Mills made a pretty double play, the former stopping a hot ball from Macdonald's bat, touching Zettlein, running from first, and fielding it to Mills in time to cut off the striker. Dockney took four flys in good style, one a very pretty catch. The infielding of the Atlantics in the first part of the game, was very sharp, as the score will show. Zettlein's pitching was in his best style, George having discovered a new "kink" in delivering the ball. Mills played behind the bat so sharply as to render base-stealing unprofitable, as one or two of the more venturesome Eurekas found out to their cost. In the third inning Pearce, Smith and Start accomplished a handsome double play. The game was played in a trifle over two hours' time, and the best feeling was manifested on both sides. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	4	2	Dockney, c.	4	1
Smith, 2d b.	2	3	Mills, 1st b.	4	1
Start, 1st b.	2	1	Beans, 2d b.	4	0
Crane, c. f.	3	1	Brientnall, l. f.	5	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	3	Littlewood, 3d b.	2	2
Galvin, r. f.	3	3	Terrell, c. f.	2	3
Mills, c.	3	3	Thomas, s. s.	3	2
Zettlein, p.	4	2	Osborne, r. f.	2	3
McDonald, l. f.	3	3	Lex, p.	1	1
Total	27	21	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	4	1	0	1	4	4	4	3	—21
Eureka	0	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	—13

Fly-Catches—Atlantic, 10; Eureka, 11.
Out on Fouls—Atlantic, 6; Eureka, 6.
Out on Bases—Atlantic, 11; Eureka, 10.
Left on Bases—Atlantic, 7; Eureka, 5.
Passed Balls—Mills, 3; Dockney, 7.
Umpire—Mr. Wm. McMahon, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Monk and Currier.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Jay Cooke & Co. vs. Vermilye & Co.

An interesting match game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon, on the Satellite Grounds, Brooklyn, between the banking-houses of Vermilye & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co., which resulted in favor of the latter nine, after a close and exciting game of six innings, as follows:

VERMILYE & CO.	Outs.	Runs.	JAY COOKE & CO.	Outs.	Runs.
C. Wadsworth, p.	2	2	Freeborn, p.	1	3
Campbell, 2d b.	2	2	Lawrence, 2d b.	3	1
W. Wadsworth, 3d b.	1	3	Ward, c.	2	2
Lewis, s. s.	3	0	Robert, c. f.	2	1
Whelpley, c. f.	2	1	Smith, 1st b.	2	1
Young, l. f.	2	1	Scofield, s. s.	3	1
Fish, 1st b.	1	1	Huntington, l. f.	1	3
Mackay, r. f.	2	1	F ron, r. f.	2	2
Callahan, c.	3	0	Wallace, 3d b.	3	1
Total	18	11	Total	18	15

Umpire—F. H. Gassaway, Continental Base Ball Club, Washington, D. C.
Scorers—Thos. Meeker and G. Buckingham, Jr.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Cricket—New-York vs. Satellite, of Brooklyn.

These two clubs played a match yesterday at the New-York grounds, Hoboken, which ended in favor of the New-Yorkers, by the following score. The Satellites were short handed four men, consequently the game was almost devoid of interest.

SATELLITE.

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Tilley, l. b. w., b. McCulloch	3	b. McCulloch	0
Kirk, c. Kerr, b. McCulloch	1	c. Dempsey, b. McCulloch	0
Ludford, run out	2	l. b. w., b. Dempsey	0
Metcalf, b. McCulloch	0	c. DeCamp, b. Dempsey	1
Baker, run out	0	run out	0
Littell, c. and b. McCulloch	2	run out	1
Shibley, b. McCulloch	2	not out	7
Byes	7	Bye 1, wides 4	5
Total	17	Total	14

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.

"Stevens," run out	9	"De Camp," c. Metcalf, b. Tilly	7
McCulloch, c. and b. Tilly	12	Higham, run out	6
Smith, b. Tilly	7	Hayward, not out	1
Dempsey, b. Ludford	12	Robinson, run out	6
"Woodman," c. Kirk, b. Tilly	0	Byes, 11; leg byes, 4; wides, 7; no ball, 1	23
Lamb, b. Tilly	4		
Kerr, b. Fox	40		
Total			127

Umpires—Messrs. Tyler and Pratt, of Troy.
Scorers—Messrs. Bull and Metcalf, Jr.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members of the Board.

Present—Supervisors Brice, Blunt, Tweed, Shook, Roche, Fox, Willmann, Hayes, Bleakley and Herrmann—10.

Supervisor Tweed was called to the Chair in the absence of the President of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills of the following-named, for supplies for the construction of New County Court-house: Pay-roll of persons employed on New Court-house, $8,770 11; J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, per contract, $28,762 85; A. J. Garvey, plastering and ornamental work, $10,812 75; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $25,878; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $5,859 50; John H. Keyser & Co., plumbing and gas fitting, $6,236 59; Fletcher, Harrison & Co., water tanks, $3,806 25; John Kellum, Architect, to Sept. 1, 1867, $2,414 94; Matthew Kane, window sashes, $224; Hamilton Biggam, ship chandlery, $2,424 33; John Taylor, granite, $155 50: of C. Lockwood & Co., for articles for Tax Office, $372 39; of same, for articles for Court-rooms, $405; of John Shea, for taking charge of rooms in New Court-house to 10th August, $435; of George S. Miller, for repairs, as follows: Court of General Sessions, $56 47; same, $57 69; Recorder's office, $46 64; District-Attorney's office, $36 24; Grand Jury-room, $30 89; of George S. Miller, for repairs to Supreme Court-rooms, $48 09; of the following-named, for fitting up armories: A. J. Garvey, $16,885 82; Gregg & Bro., $970 33; A. Hall, Jr., $1,170; Keyser & Co., $11,507 44; George S. Miller, $899 15; same, $3,196 03; of New-York Gaslight Company, for gas for Court-rooms, &c., $628 23; of James A. Moneghan, for repairing and rebinding books in County Clerk's office, to Aug. 6, $1,565 02; of A. J. Garvey, for repairs to office of City Judge, $1,234; of Gregg & Brother, for carpeting, &c., for Supreme Court-rooms, $1,550 55; of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., for furniture, as follows: District-Attorney's office, $377 50; Recorder's office, $158 75; Court Special Sessions, $62 25; of James B. Connolly, for indexing manuscript records of Board, $536; of the following-named, for serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions: John McGowan, $67 38; Robert Racey, $67 38; of the *Commercial Advertiser*, for publishing official proceedings of the Board, $609; of *New-York Citizen* newspaper, for publishing official proceedings of the Board, $686 40; of Abram Shear, for services of Clerk in Surrogate's office, $375; of James H. Sleeman, for repairs to Old Harlem Bridge, $891 60; of Keyser & Co., for repairs to Court-rooms, $1,599 61; of Morgan Jones, for plumbing for County Jail, $67 05; of C. H. Lyon, for coal for Old Harlem Bridge, $22 75.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Secretary of State, giving notice of the annual election; from Benajah Deacon, United States Marshal, as Messenger, District of New-Jersey, giving notice of meeting of creditors of Isaac Rosenfeld, Jr., bankrupt.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The following was received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

I return, without my approval, an ordinance adopted by your honorable body Aug. 12, 1867, making an appropriation of "thirty-nine thousand and eighteen dollars ($39,018,) for the expenses of the Board of Audit," for 1867.

My reasons for doing so are as follows.

First—The laws creating the Board of Audit, (chapters 586 and 806 of laws of 1867,) commonly called the City and County Tax Levies, respectively provide that the Board of Supervisors shall cause to be raised by tax, among other things, the legal expenses of said Board, when certified to by a majority of the persons composing the same. I find by the papers attached to the ordinance submitted to me that two items only, to wit:

For salaries, expenses, &c.	$29,360
For advertising	3,658
Making in all	$33,018

are certified to by a majority of such members, while the remaining item, viz.:

For legal expenses, carpenters, stationers, painters' bills, &c.	$6,000

is certified to by the clerk of the Board, only, and not by a majority thereof.

I have been informed by the clerk of the Board that he was personally authorized by a majority of the members to make such certificate; but in my opinion this does not meet the requirements of the law, a full compliance with the provisions of which is essential to the validity of the ordinance in question.

Second—Aside from this legal difficulty, I object to the ordinance *on its merits*. The Legislature, by a clause inserted in the City Tax Levy, created this so-called "Board of Audit," and designated by name the five persons who should compose it. It in effect took away from the Comptroller of the City his power as auditing officer of the same. It invested in this Board, so constituted, unlimited power to adjust, audit and allow all claims, legal and equitable, against the City, and required your honorable body to raise by tax the moneys to pay all claims so audited, and all expenses incurred, upon a certificate of a majority of said Board; and it made it the duty of the Comptroller to pay these claims and expenses. It made the decisions of said Board absolute and final against both the claimant and the City, thus giving to it greater power than was possessed by any Court, except the Court of last resort, for from its decision there could be no appeal, no matter how great the wrong or injury done to either the claimant or the City. The Board was authorized to appoint a clerk at a salary not to exceed five dollars ($5) a day for each day's actual service, and each member of the Board was to receive ten dollars ($10) a day for each day's actual service. In the County Tax Levy, a provision in all respects similar was inserted, the same persons being constituted a Board of Audit of claims against the County of New-York, and the Supervisors being thus deprived of their lawful powers as Auditing Board of the County.

Soon after the passage of the two laws, the persons so designated, organized under the same, and appointed one person to act as their clerk. One of the members of the Board having resigned, the vacancy was filled by an appointment by the Governor.

The questions of the constitutionality of the law and of the validity of the appointment by the Governor, have been raised and argued. But the learned Judge who heard the argument has, without expressing any opinion upon either of these points, disposed of the case upon a technical objection merely.

Upon the receipt of the ordinance, in order that I might understand how the expenses of the Board, *for salaries only, for eight months of the year 1867 could amount to* $29,360, I addressed a note to the President of the Board, asking for information. I have received a reply signed by the clerk of the Board, and written, as he states, by its direction, in which this first item of $29,360 is stated to be made up as follows, viz.:

Salaries for the Board of Audit and Clerk, *for the City of New-York*	$11,880
Salaries for the Board of Audit and Clerk, *for the County of New-York*	11,880
Messenger	1,200
Stenographer, estimated	2,500
Assistant Clerk	1,500
Contingencies	400
Total	$29,360

It will be perceived at once that this estimate is *founded upon the theory that the gentlemen who composed the Board of Audit for the City and the Board of Audit for the County, with their Clerk, are to sit each day of the year in a double capacity, and to draw double pay.*

I think it unnecessary to argue that five gentlemen appointed by law to audit claims against the City and County of New-York, at a salary of $10 each for each day's actual service, and one clerk appointed by them at $5 per day, *cannot do two days' actual service and draw two days' pay each day in the year*, simply because a *part of* each day might be devoted to claims against the City, and a *part of* each day to claims against the county.

I am informed by a member of the Board that since its organization (nearly four months ago) there have been less than a dozen meetings, and I am confident no member of the Board would receive pay for any day except a day of actual service. I am at a loss, therefore, to perceive why a requisition upon your honorable body for so large a sum of money should have been made.

This, of course, is not the proper place to discuss the constitutionality of the law, which creates by Legislative appointment a New Court, whose powers are without limit, and from whose decisions there can be no appeal,—which deprives the authorities of the City and County of their just and proper powers; but it is the time to present to your honorable body, as I have done, very briefly, a sketch of the law itself, and of its first practical workings, and through you to call public attention to this additional evidence of the folly and extravagance of continual Legislative interference with local matters, and of this tampering with the tax levy, in the haste and confusion incident to the close of a Legislative session.

For the reasons, therefore, that the whole amount provided by the ordinance ($39,018) is not certified to by the majority of the members of the Board, and that the sum of $29,360, which is certified to, is greater than necessity demands or a fair construction of the law will warrant; and for the additional reason, upon which I need not enlarge, that no decision of the Court upon the question of the constitutionality of the law itself has yet been rendered, I return the ordinance without my approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Which was laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in one or more of the newspapers employed by the county.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor nominating Emile Lippmann as one of the Marshals of the City of New-York, in the place of Edward S. Maloy, resigned.

On motion, the resignation of Mr. Maloy was accepted, and the Board advised and consented to the nomination of Emile Lippmann as Marshal.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bills for materials, &c., furnished for construction of new County Court-house as follows: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, per contract, $28,762 85; Andrew J. Garvey, plastering and ornamental work, $10,812 75; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $25,878; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $5,859 50; John H. Keyser & Co., plumbing and gasfitting, $6,236 59; Fletcher, Harrison & Co., water-tanks, $3,806 25; John Kellum, architect, to Sept. 1, 1867, as per contract, $2,414 94; Matthew Kane, window sashes, $224; Hamilton Biggam, ship chandlery, $2,424 33; John Taylor, granite, $155 50; A. Hall, Jr., for painting Tax Commissioners' office, $419 70; James B. Connolly, indexing manuscript records, $536. For repairs to Old Harlem Bridge: James W. Smith, $479 06; Stephen A. Jenks, $278 10; Stephen A. Jenks, $271 95; D. Hanly, $115 25; James W. Smith, $166 70; James H. Sleeman, $891 60; pay-rolls of persons employed on the construction of the new County Court-house, $8,770 11; *Commercial Advertiser* Association, for advertising official proceedings up to Aug. 15, 1867, $609; A. J. Garvey, repairs to armories, $16,885 82; George S. Miller, repairs to armories, $3,196 03; Keyser & Co., repairs to armories, $11,507 44; A. Hall, Jr., painting armories, $1,170; Gregg & Brother, carpeting for armories; $970 33; George S. Miller, repairs to armories, $899 15; Morgan Jones bills as follows: for plumbing work at Court of Special Sessions, $18 52; at Superior Court-rooms, $15 05; at Recorder's office, $49 83; at Court of General Sessions, $27 25; at City Judge's office, $17 50; at Court of Special Sessions, $91 45; Keyser & Co., repairs to Court-rooms, $1,599 61; Geo. S. Miller, repairs to Criminal Court-rooms, &c., $276 02; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, &c., Criminal Court-rooms, $598 50; C. Lockwood & Co., articles, Court-rooms, $405; A. J. Garvey, repairs to office of City Judge, $1,234; Abram Shear, services, $375; Morgan Jones, for plumbing work at County Jail, $67 05; of the following-named, for supplies furnished the County Jail: Wm. Moore, for month of June, 1867, $715 85; same, for month of July, 1867, $767 45; George S. Miller, repairs to Register's office, $86 90; C. Lockwood & Co., articles, Tax-office, $372 39.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred the Comptroller's communication transmitting a statement of the amount required to be raised by tax for State, County and City purposes respectively, for the year 1867, together with the annual tax-books for said year, submitted an ordinance to provide the necessary means to support the respective governments of the City and County of New-York, and to pay the quota of said county of State tax for the year 1867.

Report accepted and ordinance adopted.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee on Annual Taxes be directed to have prepared and printed, in document form, Senate and Assembly District and ward maps, &c., showing the election districts as arranged up to the 1st of August, 1867.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A QUEER PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Officer Walsh, of the First Precinct, arrested Wm. B. Henry, and arraigned him before the magistrate yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that the accused claims to be a commission merchant, doing business at No. 159 Front-street, under the firm name of Wm. B. Henry & Co., and he purchased from Messrs. Kehoe, McQuade & Co., of No. 33 South William-street, two barrels of Bourbon whisky, valued at $240, and ordered the same to be sent to his place of business, agreeing to pay the cash thereon. James McQuirk, an employe of the selling firm, was sent to Henry's store with the whisky, and he, on presenting a receipted bill to the accused, demanded payment. Henry said "It was all right," and directed McQuirk to leave the whisky, at the same time tearing the receipt from the bill, handed it back to the carman, and said he would follow him to the store of Messrs. Kehoe, McQuade & Co., to pay the amount. When McQuirk reported the facts to his employers they ordered him to go back and either bring back the money or the whisky, but he found on reaching No. 159 Front-street that both the prisoner and the whisky had disappeared. The officer making the arrest was then called in, and he after considerable trouble, succeeded in finding Henry, though the whisky is still missing. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for examination, and he was locked up. Henry resides at No. 123 East Twenty-seventh-street, and pleads not guilty.

TOO SHARP BY HALF.

George Honeyman is a sharp young man, and was quite recently in the employ of Messrs. Carter, Kirtland & Co., of No. 340 Broadway, and he proved himself so sharp in the way of business that he made an unwilling appearance yesterday before the sitting magistrate. It appears from the testimony in the case that Honeyman presented an order to his employers, a few days ago, which purported to have been addressed to him by C. E. Wells, of Buchanan, Mich., for $600 worth of clothing. The order was received as a genuine one, and the goods were duly shipped to the address of Wells by Charles B. Peet, also connected with the firm, Honeyman receiving the usual commission on such sales ($24.) The arrival of the goods mentioned in the order greatly surprised the recipient, and he immediately reshipped the goods back to this City as he had never ordered them, and did not wish any. As soon as Messrs. Carter, Kirtland & Co. received the goods back again they ascertained that the order was a false one, so they caused Honeyman's arrest on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. Officer Sutton, of the Broadway squad, arraigned the prisoner before the Court yesterday, when he was remanded to a cell for further examination.

SHOPLIFTER.

John Williamson, a baker, 21 years of age and residing in Thirteenth-street, was detected yesterday morning in the act of stealing two pieces of cloth, valued at $68, from the second floor of No. 68 Leonard-street, occupied by Theobald M. Hackett. The fellow attempted to escape, but was pursued by Hackett, who secured the prisoner with the stolen cloth still in his possession. When arraigned before the magistrate Williamson could offer no defence, and was fully committed for trial.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Officer Connor, of the First Precinct, arrested George Bogwell, a colored man, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon the person of Sarah Jane McNicke, a little girl residing with her parents at No. 51 William-street. As the evidence in the case was clearly against the prisoner he was locked up for trial in default of bail. It was alleged that he had committed a similar assault upon a younger sister of the complainant.

ALLEGED FORGERY ON A SAVINGS BANK.

Officer McArthur, of the Court Squad, arrested Wm. A. Tucker yesterday on a warrant issued by the magistrate. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, Wm. B. Henson, of the Atlantic Savings Bank, made oath that on the 26th of December last, the accused presented a paper purporting to be a voucher drawn by Peter Nolan on the Bank, for the sum of $75, and demanded the money thereon. Believing the order to be genuine, Mr. Henson paid the amount, but subsequently ascertained that the paper was a forgery. The magistrate held Tucker for trial on the charge of forgery in default of bail. He is a native of Massachusetts, a seaman, 50 years of age, and resides at No. 10 Roosevelt-street.

PICKPOCKET.

As Geo. W. Shaw, of the Merchants Hotel in Courtlandt-street, was walking down Broadway yesterday, he was accosted at the Loew Bridge by John Shea, who attempted to pick his pocket by seizing his arm with one hand while with the other he endeavored to snatch Mr. Shaw's gold watch from his vest pocket. The fellow was arrested by Officer Lindsay, of the Broadway Squad, and the magistrate committed him for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

Officer Denning, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Samuel Offen, a young barber, aged 17 years, who is accused of having abducted Eliza Solomon, aged 16, residing at No. 93 James-street. Samuel and Eliza went to Central Park on Sunday last, and since that time the girl has not been seen by her parents. When arraigned before the magistrate, the accused denied all knowledge of the girl, who he says came from the Park with him, and stopped in East Broadway. As the parents alleged that the prisoner was not telling the truth, he was temporarily committed for further examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A STRANGE STORY.

Maurice Harrington, No. 82 Vandam-street, came up and made affidavit that on the 28th of August a man named Richard Cox, who it appears boarded at the same house, under pretence of keeping it safely for him, took from Harrington's pocket the sum of $325, and that afterward he denied having taken the money or having it in his possession. A man named John S. Ostrander also became implicated in the affair by declaring that he knew all about the stolen money and was to receive a portion of it. Both Cox and Ostrander were arrested on the charge of grand larceny, and being arraigned Cox declared that a man named Dunn, boarding at the house No. 82 Vandam-street, had taken the money, and Ostrander denied any knowledge of or connection with the affair whatever. The prisoners were both committed in default of $1,500 bail each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

THE OLD FOLKS OUTWITTED.

Charles Enderling, No. 192½ Greene-street, had $600 in money, and has a daughter named Anna, 15 years of age. The money was placed in bank in the joint names of father and daughter, and on the 28th ultimo it came about that the daughter had taken advantage of this circumstance to draw the money and elope with a young man named Alexander Klein. The parties were arrested in Hoboken, N. J., as they were about taking ship for Europe, and held to await a requisition from this State. Justice Ledwith was applied to as a means of hastening matters, though how he can do so has yet to appear.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE FUR BURGLARY.

Frank Slater and Frank Howard were committed, in default of bail, to answer the charge of burglariously entering the store of Salomon Fisher, No. 233 Broadway, on the night of the 2d inst., and stealing twenty-six fur collars and two fur muffs. The evidence against them was that the collars were found in the loan office of Jacob Rosenthal, No. 67 Chrystie-street, by Officer King, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested Slater and Howard, from a description of their persons given by the pawnbroker. Afterward being confronted with them, Rosenthal identified Slater and Howard as the persons who had left the collars with him, as security for the sum of $35 loaned them.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer Van Tassell, of the Eleventh Precinct, found John Bischofski in East Tenth-street driving a horse with two large running sores upon his shoulder, against which the collar rubbed, compelling the animal in this condition to draw a wagon with twelve barrels of flour. Bischofski being arrested and brought before the magistrate, was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

The Southern Famine Relief Committee.

A final meeting of the Executive Committee of this Commission was held at No. 61 Broadway on Wednesday, Mr. Archibald Russell, Rev. Dr. Bright, Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin and John Bowne being present. The total cash receipts have been $250,566, all of which has been expended.

The number of bushels of corn purchased has been 175,316.

The contributions made in aid of the South have been very nearly $3,000,000; this includes $573,000 expended by order of Congress through the Freedmen's Bureau, under Gen. Howard. The papers of the Committee were referred to the Recording Secretary, Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, with instructions to prepare a report to be submitted to the Commission, subject to the call of the President.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The German Society for Progressive Education.—This organization, which has been in existence some four years, was originally formed for the purpose of affording continued instruction to its members in all the branches of learning by public lectures, which take place regularly at the hall of the Society in West Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. There, also, a library and a reading-room have been established. The Society has continually improved, and has just entered on a new field of labor, by forming a branch society for coöperative purposes, on the plan of the Pioneer Consum Societies (as they are called in German) at Berlin, Hamburg, Mayence, Dusseldorf, Munich, Vienna and Zurich. The plan is to furnish the members of the Society and its patrons the necessaries of life, of the best quality, at the wholesale market price for cash, and to raise from the profits a fund for the benefit of the Society. The subscriptions are for the present $1 per month for each member. The Society is intended to promote the interests of the laboring classes, and on the plan proposed, will, no doubt, be successful, and greatly benefit its members.

Stabbing Affray.—Coroner Schirmer obtained the *ante-mortem* statement of Jacob Fardrich yesterday, the man having been stabbed on Wednesday morning, as already reported. It appears that the wounded man and his friend, John Dumker, were passing through Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and passed two men. A few angry words were exchanged, the result being that Fredrich was struck in the face, and he retorted by knocking down his assailant. The man sprang to his feet and stabbed Frederich in the head, the knife entering the skull, passing downward and backward, two inches of the blade being firmly wedged into the skull, requiring great force and considerable skill to remove it at Bellevue Hospital, where the patient now is. The house surgeon considers that the wound will result fatally. The assault

ant escaped arrest at the time of the assault and is still at large, and the two men who were arrested on suspicion have been discharged as there is no evidence against them. FREDERICH is a native of Germany, 23 years of age, and resides at No. 152 Broome-street.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY over the body of Mr. ADDISON L. HARDCASTLE, a native of Maryland, 38 years of age, who died suddenly at the Southern (Lafarge) Hotel, from heart disease. Deceased was a merchant of St. Louis, and had suffered from the disease for several years. He came to this City a few weeks ago to place himself under the care of Dr. R. S. NEWTON, and retired on Wednesday night as usual, being found dead in his bed yesterday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.... The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday over the remains of AMBROSIO PODESTA aged 21, a native of England, who died at No. 301 Spring-street, from injuries accidentally received. The deceased was at work at the chair factory No. 131 Greene-street, polishing brass with emery wheels, which suddenly burst, and struck PODESTA in the abdomen, causing the injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEFENCE AGAINST BURGLARS.—C. E. PIERCE has invented a valuable contrivance called a Burglar's Detective. It consists of an alarm and lock combination. The alarm part is placed in the sleeping apartment, and the locks or bolts on the windows and doors, in such a manner as not to be visible, and connected to the alarm by means of wires, &c. Should a burglar slightly raise or open either of the windows or doors, after breaking the old lock, an alarm will be sounded, at the same time indicating which door or window the burglar is attempting to enter. The effort to enter also locks the door or window, thus preventing the burglar from getting into the house. The invention is simple, economical, and effective for the purpose for which it is intended.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—Some half dozen claims were presented to this Board yesterday, the chief of which were sundry items for extra services sent in by F. J. TUOMEY, Deputy Clerk of the Common Council. TUOMEY's salary is $3,000, but he claims to have done extra services to the following amounts: $2,600; $500 for compiling the ferry grants and leases by direction of the Clerk; $1,500 for making an index of the proceedings of the Common Council; $350 for his services to committees in preparing reports and resolutions, and $250 for work for the City Canvassers. Some of this work was done after hours, but Mr. TUOMEY regards it all as extra work.

WHISKY SEIZURES.—Seizures of illicit whisky distilleries continue to be made under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue. Among the latest are the distillery of JACOB LEIDSDORF, No. 142 West Thirty-third-street, where were found 27 barrels of raw whisky; a distillery found in a barn in Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn; the distillery of FERDINAND SUTSBERGER, No. 391 East Ninth-street, where were found 12 barrels; 14 barrels of spirits on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and the contents of store No. 78 William-street, which were removed to the bonded warehouse No. 39 Broadway.

THE NEWBURGH BOAT RACE.—Superintendent KENNEDY, yesterday, detailed Capt. YOUNG and ten Headquarter and Ward Detectives, to proceed to Newburgh, N. Y., to attend the boat race between HAMILL and BROWN, to-day. Sergt. POLLY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and twenty-one picked patrolmen were also detailed on the same duty, to appear in uniform. Capt. YOUNG has the chief command, and expressed himself confident of being able to maintain order at the race.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOND ROBBERY.—Our attention has been called to a mistake in our yesterday's report of the re-direct examination of Mrs. GRIFFIN, which we cheerfully correct. She is quoted as saying that she had sung at concert *saloons* before marriage for charitable purposes. It should have read at *concerts*. She distinctly denied on her cross-examination that she had ever sung at concert saloons.

PERSONAL.—Right Rev. Dr. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois, left in the *Union* yesterday for Europe to attend the Pan-Anglican Council, which meets at Lambeth Palace on the 24th of this month. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, it is expected, will deliver the sermon at the opening of the Council.

MINOR ITEMS.—KATE CANCANNON, aged 16, was found in the hallway of a house in Mulberry-street, near Canal, at an early hour yesterday morning. She stated that she was an inmate of the Girls' Lodging-house, and had been induced to enter the hallway by three unknown men, who had in turn outraged her person.... A female child, about a fortnight old, was found under the stoop of No. 30 West Thirty-first-street and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.... CORNELIUS MURPHY, aged 5 years, was run over and severely injured in Oak-street yesterday by a wagon driven by HENRY TAYLOR, who was arrested. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... A boy named MICHAEL COLLINS, aged five years, and residing at No. 10 West-street, was bitten in the thigh by a dog yesterday, when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... RICHARD REVERIES, of the Newsboys' Lodging-Rooms, was accidentally run over by Car No. 58 East Broadway line, while passing Park-row, when he had a leg broken, and was taken to the New-York Hospital.... WM. JOHNSON, aged five years, and living at No. 35 Oak-street, had his hand so severely injured by a block of ice falling upon him while standing on the tailboard of an ice-cart that the fingers were amputated at the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
79—Matter of the Public Conveyance Co.	91—Levy vs. Washburn.
	94—Baker vs. Byrne.

The call commences at No. 95, Connor vs. Pettis.

The following is the balance of the first Monday motion calendar. The causes below No. 115 were published in the TIMES of Tuesday last:

Nos.	Nos.
115—Weber vs. Olt.	143—Hughes vs. Chapman.
116—Wiegand vs. Sherman.	144—Birt vs. Matteson.
117—McGlowan vs. McGlowan.	145—Spiro vs. Huggin.
119—McIntyre vs. Fitch.	146—Paulding vs. Laurence.
120—Sterling vs. Hamill.	147—Raisbeck vs. Van Santon.
121—Connor vs. Merklee.	148—Broadhead vs. Bright.
122—Treugove vs. Victor Gold and Silver Mining Co.	149—Bright vs. Bright.
	150—Oakley vs. Bright.
	151—Bright vs. Bright.
123—Marcou vs. Baron.	152—Leng vs. East Tennessee Zinc Co.
124—Collier vs. Jaffray.	
125—Kuhles vs. Owens.	153—Smith vs. Lyman.
126—Archer vs. Linneman.	154—Willet vs. Jergens.
127—Boyce vs. Chester.	155—Melville vs. Melville.
128—Falk vs. Falk.	156—Yates County Salt Manufg. and P. Co. vs. Babcock.
129—Schnaittachen vs. Lynch.	
130—Hilyard vs. Dillon.	157—Yates County Salt Manufg. and P. Co. vs. Kessler.
131—Maning vs. Solis.	
132—Stowell vs. Stowell.	
133—Graham vs. Vandevoort.	158—Yates County Salt Manufg. Co., &c., vs. Hutchinson.
134—Rose vs. Brair, Jr.	
135—Andrus vs. Biume.	159—De Comeau vs. Novek.
136—Caldwell, Jr., vs. Hadfield.	160—Sherman vs. Sherman.
	161—Mahuken vs. Weyhausen.
137—Budd vs. Bogert.	
138—Smith vs. Wandalier.	162—Leonard vs. Sykes.
139—Gardner vs. Bagley.	163—Hyde vs. Cox.
140—Kaufman vs. Bailey.	164—Jay, Receiver, vs. Degroot.
141—Marr vs. O'Bryan.	
142—Kobbe vs. Rosengarden.	165—Danforth vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
—Cummings vs. Muxlow.	72—Fleischman vs. Ferdon.
61—Von Schoenen vs. Newman.	74—Farrell vs. Bishop.
—Johnson vs. Vreeland.	75—Lorey vs. Shrene.
	76—Farley vs. Brannigan.
65—Ryle, Jr., vs. Hollander.	77—Briser vs. Boyle.
66—Davis vs. Laffey.	78—Vrise vs. Pfarr.
67—Bleecker vs. Berryer.	79—Sawyer vs. Hill.
68—Manwaring vs. The N. Y. & N. H. S. Co.	80—Calhoun vs. Cheeseborough.
69—Brett vs. Moss.	81—Starr vs. Green.
70—Sands vs. Hanks.	82—Schiller vs. Van Wagner.
71—Randlett vs. Lorillard.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—RESIDENCE—RETURN—FEES—HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

In the Matter of John Pulver, a Voluntary Bankrupt.—Thirteen questions were certified to the Court by the Register in this case by certificate dated Aug. 27, 1867, which was the day for the first meeting of creditors.

Held by the Court—That hypothetical questions should not be certified to the Court, but only issues actually raised, points which have actually arisen in the proceedings, and questions as to which there are two parties, and which have actually arisen out of proceedings that have taken place.

That where a petitioner states the residence of a creditor to be unknown to him at the time of filing his petition, a statement of the creditor's residence is surplusage, but the schedules should show that the petitioner has endeavored to ascertain his present residence, and should show what efforts he has made to ascertain it, so that the Register may decide whether to admit the schedule as sufficient, or to direct further efforts to be made.

That where a creditor has a place of business at one place and his residence at another, the Post-office address should be stated, and personal service may be ordered at his residence, and service by mail at the other, and that the term "residence" refers to the abode of the creditor.

That the act intends such a statement of residence as will insure notice to the creditors, either personal or by mail.

That where the notice served by the Marshal states that the residences of certain creditors are unknown, whereas the warrant contains additional statements as to where they formerly resided, the notice is not defective.

That if the return made by the Marshal shows that due notice has been given, the proceedings may go on; but that such return is not conclusive on the Register. If, notwithstanding such return, it appears that due notice has not been given, the meeting must be adjourned. The return is *prima facie* evidence of the due giving of notice and is conclusive till rebutted and is sufficient authority for the Register to proceed and cause an assignee to be chosen or appointed.

That if additional creditors are discovered, or their precise residences ascertained and new notices are given, the messenger is entitled to his additional fees for the service.

That the messenger ought to insert in the notices to be published and served the exact language contained in the warrant, but that the Register may disregard an unintentional variance when not calculated to mislead.

INTEREST ON DEBTS—SET OFF TO CREDITOR'S CLAIM.

In the matter of Freeman Orne, a Bankrupt.—In this case at an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt, held Aug. 27, 1867, for the proof of debts and the choice of an assignee, objections were raised by the bankrupt to a proof of debt by Benjamin Pope & Co. The proof was filed with the Register, Aug. 7, 1867, the amount of the claim being $11,512 34, and the consideration an account-current for goods, a check and a draft, and interest on the three items. The bankrupt requested the Register to strike out of the amount of the claim all but $2,000, which is the amount of the debt set out in the schedules filed with the bankrupt's petition as due to Benjamin Pope & Co., and to admit that firm to the right to vote for an assignee only to the amount of $2,000. The grounds assigned for this request, were as follows: 1. That, upon the face of the claim, as stated, there was included interest upon the claim to the amount of $1,798 18, which was added to the debt to make up the amount proved, and that interest on a matured debt cannot be included in the amount proved against a bankrupt's estate. 2. That the draft for the amount of $6,706 29, which formed a part of the claim, was given for the purchase of lumber contracted to be delivered by the creditors to the bankrupt; that the lumber was not delivered in pursuance of the contract, nor accepted by the bankrupt; that thus the consideration of the draft had entirely failed, and that by reason of the failure of the creditors to fulfill the contract, the bankrupt was entitled to damages which, set off against that portion of the claim which was in open account, would reduce the indebtedness of the bankrupt to Pope & Co. to $2,000. The bankrupt offered to show these facts by his own examination under oath, and claimed that the creditors should be allowed to prove their claim only to the amount of $2,000, or that the Register should, under section 23 of the Bankruptcy Act, postpone proof of the claim until the assignee should be chosen. The Register refused to strike out the claim and reduce it as requested, or to admit Pope & Co. to vote for an assignee only to the amount of $2,000 of the claim proved. Thereupon, the Register, at the request of the bankrupt, adjourned the question into Court for decision, and certified the foregoing statement. The Register states in his certificate that, in his opinion, the proof of debt was sufficient to place Pope & Co. on the list of voters for assignee to the full amount claimed, and that the question as to whether the firm is entitled to interest on the full amount of the claim can properly come up on a future occasion and in another manner. The original proof of debt is submitted with the certificate. The Register also reports that the claim of Pope & Co. is not stated in schedule A to the debtor's petition at its full amount, with a statement in schedule B of the amount of the set-off claimed, as directed by the notes of instruction on form 3 in schedule A established by the Supreme Court, but is set out as $2,000 "for merchandise." In regard to the interest on the items of the claim included in the amount proved, I do not understand that the bankrupt claims that the items do not properly carry interest, or that interest would not be recoverable on the principal sums of the items, if the claims were to be put in suit against the bankrupt. The claim merely is that interest on a matured debt cannot be included in the amount proved against a bankrupt's estate. The 19th section of the Bankruptcy Act provides "that all debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and all debts then existing but not payable until a future day, a rebate of interest being made when no interest is payable by the terms of the contract, may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt." Under this provision, when a debt is in existence at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, but is not payable until afterward, and the debt is one not bearing interest or not running with interest, that is, is one on which, when it becomes payable, there will be payable merely the amount of the debt, and not an additional sum for interest, in such case the debt may be proved for the amount of its worth or value at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, which worth or value is to be arrived at by deducting from the amount of the debt the amount of the interest on it from the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy until the time it becomes payable. The time of the adjudication of bankruptcy is taken by the statute as the decisive time. The debt must exist at that time or it cannot be proved. If it is created afterward it cannot be proved. If it exists then but is not payable till afterward and is not a debt running with interest, that is, if, for instance, it is a promissory note for so many dollars given before the adjudication of bankruptcy, but not maturing till afterward, then a rebate must be made from its amount of the interest on that amount from the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy to the time of the maturity of the note. It is equally clear that where the debt is one not only in existence at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, but payable before that time, and running with interest, by its terms or character, so that the obligation of the debtor in regard to the debt will not be wholly discharged without payment of such interest as well as of the principal, the statute intends that the debt shall be proved for the amount of the principal and the interest thereon to the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy. In the present case, as the items composing the claim were all of them due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and as interest was running on all of them at that time, it was proper for the creditors to exclude in the amount proved interest to that time. Interest was included to Aug. 7, 1867. Whether that was the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy is not stated in the certificate. If inadvertently the interest has been computed for a long period, the Register has, in the proof of debt, the means of correcting the error, and should allow the interest for the proper period. By taking the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy as the time for stating the then present worth or value of the various debts proved, equal and exact justice is done to all creditors whose debts exist at that time, although they may have been or may be payable at various times and may carry different rates of interest. The objection taken by the bankrupt in regard to the draft for $6,706 29 consists of two branches: (1.) A claim that the consideration of the draft has entirely failed, and consequently that nothing is due on the draft. (2.) A claim that Pope & Co. are indebted to the bankrupt in an unliquidated sum of money for damages for breach of contract, and that such sum must be set off against that portion of the claim of Pope & Co. which is in open account. As regards the first branch, the 23d section provides that "when a claim is presented for proof before the election of the assignee, and the Judge entertains doubts of its validity, or of the rights of the creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, he may postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen. The 6th rule of this Court provides that "if the Register entertains doubts of the validity of any claim, or of the right of a creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, he may postpone proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen." The twenty-second section of the act provides that "the Court may, on the application of the assignee, or of any creditor or of the bankrupt, or without any application, examine upon oath the bankrupt or any person tendering or who has made proof of claims, and may summon any person capable of giving evidence concerning such proof, or concerning the debt sought to be proved, and shall reject all claims not duly proved, or where the proof shows the claim to be founded in fraud, illegality or mistake." Under the fourth section of the act and the fifth rule of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy" the Register has power to take this evidence in regard to a debt or claim proved or sought to be proved. Now, in this case it appears that the bankrupt offered himself for examination to show that the consideration of the draft had entirely failed; and I understand from the certificate that the Register refused to receive evidence on the question of the failure of the consideration of the draft. In this the Register erred. The purport of the 23d section is, that it is the duty of the Register, when he entertains doubts of the validity of a claim, or of the right of a creditor to prove it, and is of opinion that such validity or right ought to be investigated by the assignee, to postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen. When a question is raised as to the validity of a claim, and evidence is offered in regard to it, it is impossible for the Register to come to a proper conclusion as to whether proof of the claim should be postponed without hearing the evidence offered, and then, if necessary, going on to exercise the power of investigation conferred by the 22d section. The Register ought, therefore, before proceeding further in the case, to investigate the question raised as to the consideration of the draft, and not allow the draft as a debt merely because the creditor has sworn to it, if evidence is offered to impugn it. In regard to the claim for damages set up and claimed as a set-off against the open account, it ought, according to form 3 in Schedule A to the petition, to have been stated in the bankrupt's schedule of property. The claim is an asset of the bankrupt of which the assignee, when appointed, will take cognizance, and it is not a claim which can, at this stage of the proceedings, be used by way of set-off against any part of the claims of Pope & Co. It is a wholly unliquidated claim, and its amount cannot now be arrived at. When it is put into the shape of a debt against Pope & Co. it may perhaps then fall within the purview of section 20 of the act, which provides "that in all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid." It is a claim which must be wholly disregarded in the proceedings for the choice of an assignee.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED RESISTANCE TO INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

James Larkins and Henry Holdare, workmen employed at Finlay's distillery in Fifty-fourth-street, were arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner BETTS upon the charge of forcibly resisting the efforts of United States Revenue Inspectors to examine the distillery.

The accused were committed for examination in default of the required bail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

DISCHARGE OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR—IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRACTICE IN THE MATTER OF THE HABEAS CORPUS OF JOHN C. THOMSON.

The petitioner in this case applied for release from imprisonment by the Sheriff. Some time since he was arrested by order in an action in the Superior Court, and, being unable to give bail, remained in jail. Judgment was finally entered against him and execution against his person issued, and he continued in arrest under this execution. On August 24th the petitioners applied for his discharge from arrest, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes for relief of insolvent and imprisoned debtors. On that application Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, granted an order for his discharge. This order was served on the Sheriff, but he refused to release the debtor, being advised by his counsel that the discharge was void on its face, for want of jurisdiction in the Justice granting the order; because the debt for which the imprisonment was had was over $500 in amount, and in such cases the law required that the debtor should remain in prison under the execution, three months, before he could be discharged, and this discharge had been granted before the lapse of that time after the execution was issued. The debtor's counsel then obtained a *habeas corpus* for the prisoner, directed to the Sheriff, and upon its return the Sheriff, alleging that the plaintiff, in the execution upon which the petitioner was imprisoned, was entitled to notice, the Court adjourned the hearing until this morning, that such notice might be given. The notice having been given, the matter was heard and Mr. J. R. Cumming, for the Sheriff, urged that the discharge granted by Justice Barbour was void on its face, and that he had no jurisdiction to grant it for the reasons above set forth.

Mr. Thomas Allison, for the petitioner, urged that though the facts were as alleged by the Sheriff, and appeared by the return to be so, yet they did not appear on the face of the discharge granted by Justice Barbour; that the discharge was regular on its face. That Justice Barbour had general jurisdiction of the subject matter of the discharge of the debtor; that the three months' imprisonment was not a jurisdictional fact; that if it were, the Court having general jurisdiction of the subject matter, and the plaintiff in the execution having had notice of, and appeared upon the motion for the discharge, had either waived or been overruled upon the point of jurisdiction. That, therefore, the order for the discharge having been granted by a Court having general jurisdiction of the subject matter, and being regular on its face, protected the Sheriff, and he could not go behind it, but must release the debtor, even though the discharge may have been improperly granted.

Judge Cardozo held that the questions raised, not appearing on the face of the discharge, but by proof outside of it, the discharge was regular on its face, and he could not enter into these questions, nor could the Sheriff raise them, as Justice Barbour had jurisdiction to grant the discharge, though, perhaps, the debtor might not have been entitled to his discharge upon the facts; and these questions were, or should have been, raised before Justice Barbour, at the time of the motion for the discharge. The petitioner was therefore discharged.

H. F. Averill and Thomas Allison for petitioner; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool and J. R. Cumming for Sheriff; Smide and Aymar for plaintiff in execution.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Presiding Justice Wm. H. Leonard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LITIGATION—CHAMBER AND SPECIAL TERM ORDERS.

Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. Duff & James E. Hayes.—This case, reported in the TIMES of the 5th inst., came up again before the Court at 11 A. M. yesterday, in pursuance of the order granted by Judge LEONARD to show cause why the order setting aside an order made by Judge Barnard, should not be vacated. Just as Mr. Hall was about to address the Court, Mr. Horace Andrews, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, said he wished to make a personal explanation. Any remarks made by Mr. A. O. Hall on Wednesday, before his Honor Judge LEONARD, which cast reflections upon his, Andrews' professional integrity, were uncalled for. He had seen from the public journals that it was said to the Court by Mr. Hall, that in getting the order *exparte*, to vacate the order of Judge Barnard, he, Andrews, had imposed on the Court. This was not true. He had been guilty of no imposition on the Court, as his Honor Judge LEONARD would bear him witness. He had told nothing but the truth, and had used no means except such as, in the discharge of his high professional duty, he was called upon to do.

Judge LEONARD said he did not understand it to be insisted upon by Mr. Hall that the Court had been imposed upon by plaintiff's counsel. [The explanation on this point appeared in the TIMES yesterday.]

Mr. Hall then continued. He said if the Court were to look at the papers [holding up a large bundle] he might conclude this to be a very imposing case. He would not read the affidavits, but referred to the contents of those read on Wednesday. On these papers he asked to have the *ex parte* order made by Judge LEONARD vacated, and the case put back where it was after Judge Barnard had decided to set aside the order of Judge Clerke.

Mr. B. C. Thayer, one of the counsel for plaintiff, stated that the present condition of things was most remarkable. He had been out of town four days this Summer; on every occasion when he had been out he had been telegraphed to come back at once. This case was a very important one to his clients. He came in town late last evening, in obedience to a telegram, and found the order now before the Court had been served. This order was returnable at 11 A. M. The Court could see he had had no time or opportunity in which to prepare to meet the motion. It appeared that what is technically called "my Chambers," held in one corner of the building, was for the purpose, if possible, to compel them to go into the argument without affidavits or papers of any kind. Mr. Field was one of the counsel in the case, and he had been compelled to go away for the purpose of attending to a criminal case. The Court had previously granted the other side an adjournment of three weeks to enable them to get ready. All that counsel now asked was one week to make such preparations as would enable him to successfully meet the defendants on this most vital point in the case, which is, whether the injunction should be sustained and a proper Receiver appointed. It is, said counsel, of the utmost moment to the infant children whom I represent. One week is all we ask.

Counsel read the affidavit of James C. Cook, who is the trustee or executor of the estate of Mr. Trimble, deceased, showing that the latter left a large family, consisting in part of seven infant children; that the estate of deceased is mainly a certain interest in this Olympic Theatre.

Mr. Hall contended that neither the affidavit nor the remarks of Mr. Thayer were pertinent to the issue before the Court. His client Hayes knew nothing and cared nothing about these infant children. Mr. Hayes is in trouble and he was there to get him out. But he was there in consequence of the very particular laches of the plaintiff. Mr. Hayes has a lease of the theatre for one year from the 1st inst. He advertised to open his place, and immediately thereupon he was served with an injunction granted by Judge Clerke last Saturday. Hayes would not disobey an order of the Court, but he on Wednesday last obtained from Judge Barnard an order vacating and setting aside this injunction granted by Judge Clerke. This he had a right to do, and his proceedings were entirely regular. The injunction of Judge Clerke was served on Mr. Hayes late on Saturday night, within two hours of the time when, by virtue of his lease, he was entitled to take possession of the theatre. It was necessary for him to be in possession for the purpose of rehearsal, the painting of scenery, &c. As to the hardship in not being able to be out of town, spoken of by Mr. Thayer, he (Mr. Hall) could say that the firm of which he is a member had been compelled to be in town all Summer. One of them even had to dispose of his ticket obtained for the purpose of a European tour, and they had all stayed at home. The other side had asked for time in which to prepare affidavits; whether the Court would grant their application or not, it was purely question of law. The records of the Court showed that His Honor, with a full knowledge of the lease spoken of, had decided to require a bond from Mr. Duff in the sum of $50,000, and that the latter had justified in the sum of $100,000. Suppose the lease is an injudicious one, the receiver is an officer of the Court, and by that tribunal he can be held to a strict accountability. Counsel here referred to Edwards on Receivers to show that in such cases a Receiver may make a lease for one or more years. Mr. Duff was under an injunction now, and did not care whether the lease continues or not. Hayes was the one injured by the injunction; if ever there was a case for the interposition of a Court of equity to dissolve an injunction, so far as he (Hayes) is concerned, this is one. Counsel then alluded to what had been said on the other side about "My chambers," and in that connection referred the Court to Sec. 225 of the Code. He read the order of Judge Barnard, and insisted that under all the circumstances Judge LEONARD could do nothing less in the premises than to revoke his own order made on Wednesday.

Judge Leonard—Are you aware, Mr. Hall, of a rule made by the General Term of this district some time ago? Since my attention has been called to section 225 of the Code, I would inquire if there is any objection to having the default opened and the case heard on the merits? Judge Barnard's order is in direct violation of the General Term order referred to.

Mr. Hall—I had supposed the Constitution and Code regulated the Supreme Court.

Judge Leonard—The Code gives us power to make our own rules.

Mr. Hall—You place me, as a member of the Bar, in an exceedingly delicate position. I cannot consent to anything in the premises. I do not in any manner admit that we have been irregular. If Judge Barnard's order was regular, it certainly cannot be reversed.

Judge Leonard—No, certainly not, if in accordance with this rule of the General Term, which provides that the Judge who is assigned to hold Chambers or Special Term in any particular month, shall grant all orders, &c. There are certainly two sides to this question which is now presented for my adjudication. Special Term and Chambers are held every day by some Judge, who has been previously assigned for that purpose. All motions should be made before him. Besides every Judge must regard the rules of his own Court. As it is, it will affect my decision to know whether or not you will consent that the default be opened and the case heard before Judge Barnard.

Mr. Hall—Oh! I beg your Honor's pardon. I did not understand your suggestion.

Counsel was then proceeding to state his further views as to the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, when Mr Andrews interposed, and said that the allegation made by Mr. Hall on Wednesday, that he (the speaker) had said he was not counsel, or in any way connected with the case, was a mistake. He had an affidavit to show it.

Mr. Hall—Then that was a misapprehension on my part.

Mr. James M. Smith, for plaintiff, insisted that his client should have an opportunity to present his case. They had had no opportunity to get up affidavits to oppose the motion. But they stood there on their rights, and would contend that Judge Barnard had violated the rule put forth some time ago by the General Term. Counsel then recited the proceedings which had transpired since Saturday last. They had a right in any event to a postponement. There was no particular reason why this theatre should be opened on Monday next. The public would not suffer if it did not open. Did the Court ever know of a case of this magnitude where the papers were served at 5 P. M., and the Court compelled the opposing party to proceed at 11 A. M. the next day. This was a case where seven infant children were to suffer if the Court granted, on the spot, the motion of the other side, and, said counsel, will your Honor force us on or send us where we don't wish to go.

The Court said there was no intention to force them before another Judge.

Mr. Smith—But this is, as your Honor will see, an important point for us. We charge collusion on the part of a father-in-law and his son-in-law to defraud infant children. Unless we can hold this injunction we shall be compelled to litigate the matter indefinitely. Mr. Duff has money—we have none to spend in litigation.

The Court here stated briefly what, as he understood it, is the present position of the case, and intimated that he did not see why an injunction should have been granted in the first place. After some further discussion, the Judge decided to hear the motion on its merits within an hour.

At 1:30 P. M. the Court took up the case again. Mr. Hall proceeded to reiterate some of his previous arguments. He said the question, as he understood it, was, had Judge Barnard the right and the authority to vacate the order of Judge Clerke, made on Saturday last? He insisted that every Judge of the Supreme Court had coördinate powers; that their jurisdiction was coördinate. He would refer again to section 225 of the code which he read. He also cited the case of Disbrow *vs.* Folger in 5th Abbott, Pr. Rep., p. 53, a case decided by Judge Mitchell, which he contended was conclusive on this point. Hayes' counsel certainly had the right to make the motion he did before Judge Barnard. A motion is defined to be an application for an order. Judge Barnard, as a member of the Court, had a right to make the order. Judicial taste and judicial etiquette had nothing to do with it. Unless there was some statute since section 225 of the code was passed, Judge Barnard had the power to do what he did. In the country districts things were different; but here in New-York, where five-sixths of the litigation in the State that is worth anything is prosecuted, it was of the most vital importance that Judges of this Court should have the power to do as Judge Barnard had done.

Mr. Smith replied at considerable length, citing various cases in support of his position. He referred to the occasion which made it necessary for the Judges of the Supreme Court of this district to make a rule that all applications for orders should be made to the Judge assigned to hold chambers in any particular month. It was found necessary both by our legislators and our judges to make a different rule for New-York from that which prevails in the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's argument, of which we have given a mere outline, Mr. Hall replied briefly; and after some desultory discussion between Court and counsel, the Judge took the papers and announced that he would render a decision sometime during the forenoon to-day (Friday.)

For plaintiff, Mr. B. C. Thayer and James M. Smith; for defendant Hayes, Mr. A. O. Hall.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 5. 1867.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '71., R.	118	100 Bk. of Com.	117½
80,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112	300 West. U. Tel....s30	43
100,000 do	112½	100 Atlantic Mail	111¼
55,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '62	114⅛	50 Wells Fargo Ex	65
10,250 do	114	50 U. S. Ex. Co.	72
100,000 do	114½	14 Am. Ex. Co	70
30,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	109⅞	100 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₩ cent. paid	17½
220,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	110	100 do....2d call	17¼
10,000 do	110⅛	200 Pacific Mail	144⅝
200,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, C.	111⅜	100 N. Y. Cen....b60	106¼
200,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss	108⅝	100 do	106⅛
30,000 do	108⅝	100 do....b20	106⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	108⅝	200 do....b30	106¼
25,000 do	108¾	200 do	106⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	99½	10 do....2d call	106
5,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¾	300 do	106¼
10,000 do	99⅝	100 do....s30	106¼
83,000 do	99¾	400 do	106⅜
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s. '70	104½	700 Erie R	70¼
13,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	65⅞	100 do....b60	70¼
1,000 do	66	400 do....b3	70⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	64¾	100 Hudson R	126
18,000 do	64⅞	500 Harlem	114
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	103⅛	34 Reading	104
22,000 do	103¼	200 do	103¼
1,000 Cal. 7s	127¼	600 do	103¼
10,000 O. & M. Cer	27¾	800 do	103⅛
10,000 do	27⅝	100 do	103
10,000 do....b30	27¾	300 do....2d call	103¼
10,000 do....b30	27⅞	62 do	103
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96	200 do	103⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	155 Mich. Cen. R	110½
1,000 Erie 1st M	107	100 do	110⅜
7,000 Erie R. 4th M	92	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96¾	100 do....b30	82⅞
3,000 do	99	400 Clev. & Pitts	88½
1,000 Harlem 1st M	103	19 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100½
9,000 Morris & Es. 1st M	98	200 Chi. & N. W....b30	46⅜
5,000 Long Dock Bds.	98⅛	300 do	46⅛
45 Ninth Nat. Bank	107	100 do....s15	46⅛
10 Bank of N. Amer	107	700 Chi. & N. W. Pr	70¾
17 Fourth Nat. Bank	109½	100 do....b10	70¾
20 do	105	500 Chic. & R. I	104⅛
125 Adams Ex. Co	72	300 do....s15	104⅛
200 do	71½	100 do....b20	104¼
100 do	71¼	100 do....b10	104¼
700 do	71	200 do	104¼
100 do....s10	71	200 do....b30	104⅜
250 do....2d call	70	10 Chi., B. & Q	125½
100 do	70¼	500 Mil. & St. Paul	48⅜
100 do	70⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf	67
200 do	70½	300 do	66⅞
		10 New-Jersey Cen. R.	122
		130 P. Ft. W. & C	106
		100 do....b30	106⅛
		100 do	106½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s. '71, R.	117½	5 Amer. Ex	69½
19,000 U. S. 6s. '81 C.	112¼	5 do	68¾
100,000 do	112⅛	10 do	68⅞
32,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '62 C.	114½	10 do	68
100,000 U. S. 5-20s., C. '65 New	108¾	100 Wells Fargo Ex	65½
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. '64 C.	110⅜	50 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₩ c. paid	12
6,500 do	110¼	100 do. 30 ₩ c. paid	18
180,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New issue	108¾	200 N. Y. Cen	106⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s. O. W. L. half yearly	107	100 do....b10	106½
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99½	100 do....b15	106½
85,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	99⅞	300 do	106½
4,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107⅝	200 do	106⅜
20,000 do 2d Ser	107⅝	100 Erie R....b15	70⅜
15,000 do	107½	100 do....b10	70⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s	103⅜	250 Hud. R. R	126½
15,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-c	65¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	110¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s....new	65	100 M. S. & N. I....b10	83½
6,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	82	200 Clev. & Pitts....s10	88½
800 West. U. Tel	43½	300 Chic. & N. W.	46½
500 Adams Ex. Co	71¼	100 do	46⅝
100 do	71	1000 Chic. & N. W. P.	71¼
300 Pac. Mail	144¾	100 do....s30	71⅛
		600 Chi. & R. I	104¾
		800 do	104⅞
		100 do....b5	104⅞
		200 Mil. & St. P. P	67⅛
		300 P., Ft. W. & C	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 O. & M. C	27⅞	100 M. S. & N. I	83
10,000 do....b30	28	800 do	82⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co	72⅛	500 do	82¾
100 Pacific Mail	144½	200 do....b10	82⅞
100 West. U. Tel	43¼	200 do....c	82⅞
100 do....b30	43⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts..x-d	88¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	106⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol	126¼
600 do....c	106¼	100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	106¼
200 do....s60	106	300 Chi., R. I. & P	104⅛
300 do....b3	106¼	100 do....b15	104¼
200 Erie Railroad	70⅜	200 do	104⅛
600 do....s3	70¼	200 Chi. & N. W. R	46⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R	126	800 C. & N. W. Pr	70¾
200 Reading R	103½	600 do....b3	70¾
100 T., W. & W	48¾	200 do....c	70¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr. b15	67	100 do....b10	70⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer..c	27⅞	500 Hud. Riv. R	126¼
200 Adams Ex. Co	70	100 M. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
100 do	69¾	200 Mich. S. N. I....c	83
100 Mer. U. Ex. $30 p	17½	400 do	83⅛
200 Pacific Mail	144¾	100 do....s15	83
100 do....b30	145	100 do....b10	83⅛
50 do....c	144⅞	500 Cleve. & Pitts...x-d	89
200 West. U. Tel	43¼	800 Chi., R. I. & Pac	104⅛
100 do....s10	43¼	600 do	104⅜
100 N. Y. Cen....b10	106½	200 do....b15	104¾
100 do	106½	200 do....c	104⅜
1500 Reading R	103⅜	300 do....b3	104¾
200 do....s15	103⅜	200 do....s10	104⅝
200 do....b5	103½	200 Chi. & N. W....b10	46⅝
300 Erie R....s10	70⅛	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf	71⅛
600 do	70½	300 do....b15	71¼
200 do....b3	70½	300 do....s3	71⅛
100 do....s5	70⅜	200 do....b3	71¼
200 do....b10	70½	100 P. F. W. & C	106¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer	27⅞	100 Adams Express	70½
10,000 do....b30	28	400 Reading R	103⅜
5,000 do....s3	27⅞	200 do....b10	103⅜
100 Pacific Mail....b30	145	100 Mil. & St. P. P	67¼
100 do	144⅞	500 M. S. & N. I	83
1000 West. U. Tel	43⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. P	71⅛
100 do....b30	43⅜	200 do....b15	71⅛
100 do....b15	43⅜	200 Clev. & Tol	126
100 N. Y. Cen....s15	104¼	800 Chic., R. I. & P	104⅞
200 do....b3	104⅜	200 do....b30	105
200 do	104⅜	200 do....s10	104⅞
100 do....b10	104⅜	100 do....b15	105
100 Erie R....b3	70½	1800 do	105
100 Hud. Riv. R	126½	200 Chi. & N. W	46½

THURSDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The following is a comparative view of the Public Debt schedule of Sept. 1, published in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, with the previons statement of Aug. 1.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1.

	Aug. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	654,016,200	690,930,000
Sixes of 1881	283,741,400	283,676,100
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,932,142	14,869,792
Five ₩ cents, 10-40s	171,409,350	171,409,350
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,678,906,692	$1,715,687,742
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$451,233,425	$400,766,025
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	108,329,430	91,512,330
Sixes to Pacific Road	15,402,000	16,346,000
Total Currency-interest	$574,964,855	$508,644,355
Greenbacks	$369,164,844	$365,164,844
Fractional Currency	28,554,729	29,392,173
Gold Notes	19,457,960	15,462,700
*Demands free of interest	15,636,816	19,440,376
Total free of Interest	$432,814,349	$429,460,093
Total Debt in gross	$2,686,685,896	$2,653,792,190
Less Cash in Treasury	175,379,470	148,336,195
Total	$2,511,306,426	$2,505,456,095
	Aug. 1, 1867.	Sept. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$102,905,174	$101,263,620
Gold Notes out	19,457,960	15,462,700
Belonging to Government	$83,447,214	$85,800,920

*Past due debt, not presented.

The present statement shows that the Secretary paid off during the month

In Treasury 7-30 ₩ Cents		$50,447,400
By Funding	$36,913,700	
By Purchase	13,533,700	—$50,447,400

And he also paid off of Compound Notes out of his Currency balances and also withdrew in Greenbacks, as follows:

In Compound Notes	$16,817,100
In Greenbacks	4,000,000
Together	$20,817,100

His demands free of interest on past due obligations, not presented, are increased $4,803,560; his Fractional Currency increased $837,440, and his Gold Notes decreased $3,995,260, while the Gold belonging to the Government stands $2,353,706 better than on the August statement.

The Public Debt, in gross, is brought down $32,893,706, but deducting the differences in the Cash balances applied to this object, to wit, $27,043,375 the *net* reduction for the month is $5,850,330. The amount of Currency actually let loose from the Treasury, from the heavy and excessive balances of June 1 and Aug. 1, has accomplished the two-fold good of reducing the Interest-bearing Debt, and replacing with and for the use of the public and of the banking movement of the country about five millions more than was withdrawn in Compounds and Greenbacks. As a step in the direction of economy to the Treasury, and of accommodation to business on the eve of an active Fall trade, this feature of the statement is especially to be commended. The Currency balances are still considerably in excess of what they should be, if more concentrated for the convenient and economical working of the Treasury in New-York, where most of the current disbursements, and the whole of the purchases of 7-30 ₩ cents. have to be made. They will, no doubt, however, soon undergo a further reduction, as of the Compound Notes of June, July and August, marked off as paid or past due, $12,672,730 yet remain to be presented. Had these come in at maturity the Currency balances instead of being reduced from $72,474,296 to $47,073,074 would have been down on the present statement to $34,400,344.

The Gold Room was firm and much excited to-day. Among the sensational rumors in the Room about 12 o'clock, on private Washington telegrams, was one to the effect that Gen. GRANT and the President had come to an open rupture, and that the General had denounced Mr. JOHNSON as "a traitor, to his face!" Of course Gen. GRANT committed no such indiscretion. He is not in the habit of losing his temper, as the President is, nor is he likely to speak lightly upon any mere opinion or conviction of the President's wicked or traitorous purpose against the Government. But if Mr. JOHNSON's madness or folly leads him, in the absence of Congress, to open acts of treason so palpable and outrageous as to amount to his disability in office, we should probably soon hear something more significant from Washington than mere words. The sales of the day ran up to 142½ ₩ cent. before 1 o'clock, but subsequently fell back to 142⅛@¼. The Customs demand is large this week, averaging over half a million of dollars per day, while the Treasury is not a seller, as far as we are advised, since the close of August. How soon a different order may come from Washington we cannot say. The Cash Gold is moderately easy, though borrowers get little or no interest on the Money advanced upon it. The Foreign Exchanges are steady on the basis of 109⅜@109½, 60 days, and 110@110⅛ short sight on London. The drawers against U. S. 5-20s prefer to sell short sight at a difference of ⅛ ₩ cent. This fact signifies that Money is worth only 1½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum to their correspondents on the other side. Indeed, the London *Times*, of late date, says that it is difficult to employ heavy balances at 1 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on temporary loan. The demand for our Public Funds to-day, in spite of the Washington rumors, carried prices up on nearly all descriptions; the 5-20s of 1862-'65, May and November, wanted for Europe, rose to 114⅜ and 111½@⅝ respectively. The new 5-20s, 1867, July and January, sold up to 108⅞ ₩ cent.

In Money affairs there is no change from the accustomed ease of the last three or four weeks. The transactions in the Public Funds were enormous to-day, five millions of dollars by a single house among the great dealers, yet these movements appear to add ease rather than additional employment to the Money market. Turning to the Railway dealings of the Stock Exchange, we notice a gradual increase in the speculation for the rise, but this being met by free offers to sell for the *short* account, the movement thus far has created no perceptible increased demand for Money, the rates to the Brokers being 4@5 ₩ cent. The market for the New-York and Western Roads opened a fraction lower this morning in the Long Room, but at the regular Board there appeared to be a fair and well-distributed demand, and by 1 o'clock the general list was firm and on the advance, and so continued at the Afternoon Boards. The old Express Shares, on the Miscellaneous list, had a sudden heavy fall, and as usual with these eccentric fancies of late, without any particular or known reason. The Adams Company went up day before yesterday to 75, fell to-day a fraction below 70, and rallied to 71½ ₩ cent. The new Company improved to $18 for $30 paid. The Western Telegraph advanced to 43½ ₩ cent.

It is rumored that the Erie transfers are to close on Saturday, 7th inst., on the sharp official notice of one day, or no notice at all, and the suspicion of this *snap judgment*, among the Brokers, has caused some borrowing demand for the cash stock, and a partial difference between cash sales and sales on five or ten day options at the Stock Exchange. It has been thought for some weeks past on the Street that the opposition to the present administration at the October election had been quieted, or that it would be easily beaten, owing to the supposed breakdown in the July movement in this direction, but in the last few days the signs point to at least a show of competition for proxies, though this may result, as last year, in a compromise or buying off, with the difference, possibly, that two or three of the old Direction may be thrown overboard to make matters smooth with the opposition. Meanwhile, the Stock is about steady on the Exchange at 70@70½ ₩ cent., the chances being that it will sympathize more decidedly with the General market, next week, whichever way the election may seem to look after the close of transfers. New-York Central and Rock Island now lead the market, and next to these Northwest Preferred and Common attract attention. There is a disposition to sell Reading *short* on the depression in the coal trade. Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh are steady in prices, but not active to-day.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅞	N. West Pref	71	71½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114½	Rock Island	104¼	104⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108½	108⅝	Fort Wayne	106⅜	106¼
N. Y. Central	106⅜	106¼	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	43½
Erie	70⅛	70⅜	Cumberland	35	35
Hudson	126⅜	126½	Mariposa, Pref.	20⅝	20
Reading	103⅝	103⅜	St. Paul Pref	66⅞	67
Mich. Southern	83⅛	83	Pacific Mail	144⅞	144¾
Pittsburgh	88⅝	89⅛	Toledo & Wabash	49	48½
Tenn. 6s, new	64¾	65	American Gold	142	142¼
Northwest	46⅝	46½	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	139¼	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝
6 ₩ cent., 1868	139½	Oregon, ½ year, 1881	106
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	139	5 ₩ cent., reg. 1871	116¾
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	111⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	112	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1874	110
5-20 cou., small	114	10-40 reg	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	114½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, '64	110⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c. '70	104	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100¼
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅜	Indiana 5 ₩ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c	65⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds	64⅝
NY. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ₩ c., 1874	93	North Carolina 6s	66⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54¼
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	54
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78⅛
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	California 7s	127½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Union	117	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	120½
National	111	Continental	106
Commerce	117¼	St. Nicholas	103
Mercantile	118	Marine	140
Bank of North Am'a	107	Commonwealth	109
Hanover	113	Imp'rs. & Traders'	115
Irving	106	Park	150
Metropolitan	134	Fourth National	109
Market	113	Ninth National	106½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	99
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s	90½
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101⅛
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	100½	N. J. Central 2d M	103
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	105
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	99¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98⅞
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	115	Cleve. & P. 2d M	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82½	Chi. & A. S. Fund	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	79	Chi. & A. S. Fund, 1st m.	101
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	90	Chi. & Alton Income	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	86
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85
Lack. & W Bds., 1st M	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	103
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in August:

1867	$131,400
1866	108,451
Increase	$22,849

For the month of August:

1867	$404,600
1866	340,657
Increase	$63,943

The gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the month of August, with ninety-four miles open for traffic, were $181,065 in gold, and the operating expenses $31,885. Passengers and freight are still forwarded by wagon from Cisco, although twenty-five miles of road are nearly ready east of the summit of the Sierras.

We are surprised that our neighbor of the *Evening Post*, should have fallen into the following blunder about the Gold resources of the Treasury:

"As to the coin balance *it is not regarded as probable that further sales will at present take place to any considerable amount*, for the balance belonging to the Government is only eighty-six millions, ($85,800,920,) and the payments during the next four months will amount to sixty-three millions, while *the Customs Receipts can scarcely exceed forty millions.*"

The Customs for September last year, at the ports, amounted to $16,500,000, and for the succeeding three months, $37,800,000; making $54,300,000 in place of forty millions now estimated for the present season. We have reason to anticipate sixty millions this year; say $16,500,000 in September, and $43,500,000 in October, November and December. The Gold Interest payments in the *five* months of September, October, November, December and January, are a little short of $49,000,000. The Russian Treaty and the 6s of 1867, due in December, will as stated require about $14,000,000. But the Treasury can afford to be a liberal seller of Gold for the next four months, under any probable circumstances.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $341,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $67,000; total receipts, $932,731 53; total payments, $1,624,479 24; balance, $111,202,171 54.

The *Daily Bulletin* of this City, in noticing the recent funding and liquidating operations of the Treasury Department, says:

"It might be said that the finances of our Government would be best managed by a Secretary of the Treasury having unlimited powers, not subject to check by act of Congress, if a Secretary could be found with wisdom and experience as boundless as his authority. But as perfectly wise and just men are not met with, we see, in fact, both rulers and financial officers with powers hedged in by numerous legal restrictions. Mr. MCCULLOCH did not dictate the form and character of the obligations to be issued for the United States loans, but was obliged to accept them as they were; and in the management of our finances his operations are under the laws and restrictions of Congress, and subject to its approval at every session. With these facts in mind, we think that his general course in funding the short obligations, and adjusting his disbursements to the requirements of business, have lately been very satisfactory. In August a considerable amount of compound interest notes fell due, and he has balanced the effect of their withdrawal to a great extent by heavy disbursements from the Treasury, instead of issuing debt certificates, which would have been legal tenders for the purpose of bank reserves, and no contraction would have been made. The result of the operation has certainly been successful in keeping an easy money market, as loans are made at lower rates to-day than a week ago, notwithstanding the increased demand for currency at the West. In October another issue of compound interest notes falls due, and the question arises whether the debt certificates authorized by Congress will be issued to replace them. It is probable that they will be issued, as the demand for money will be large at that time for business purposes, and the Secretary will take every means to avoid such a contraction as will bring stringency in the money market, with its attendant evils; moreover, the balance in the Treasury at that time will probably not be so large that further heavy disbursements such as have been made in August will be convenient. The general principles upon which the finances have been managed are certainly commendable. These principles are mainly these: 1. To fund short obligations in long bonds, with interest payable in gold. 2. A contraction of legal-tender notes as rapidly as the business interests of the country will allow. 3. In the meantime to keep such balances of gold and currency on hand, and take such other precautions as will give the Secretary control of his affairs, and prevent his embarrassment by any sudden movement at home or abroad. Mr. MCCULLOCH is entitled to commendation for yielding his personal opinions in some cases to the judgment of Congress and to the evident wants of the country. He is an avowed contractionist, but has not always used the privilege granted him of withdrawing four millions a month of legal-tenders. He has not done that which many other public officers invested with as great powers would have done: formed a plan of action in his own mind, and carried out that plan inflexibly, against the remonstrances of both friends and opponents, to the injury of the country and the ruin of the public credit."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	16,504	Malt, bushels	600
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Cornmeal, bags	430	Lard, pkgs	93
Wheat, bushels	20,179	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Corn, bushels	31,940	Whisky, bbls	435
Rye, bushels	872	Petroleum, bbls	2,487
Oats, bushels	2,114		

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at about $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in request at full prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after to-day, closing less buoyantly. Middling grades, 26½c.@28c., chiefly at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb., on sales and resales of 1,250 bales, against receipts of 826 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts, thus far, this week	3,376
Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceding week	8,800
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	2,246
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	433,881
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	329,919
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	43,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices, as follows: Jersey, extra brands, loss off, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, loss off, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, loss off, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, loss off, 23c.@24c.; Canada, loss off, 23c.@24c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices, new having again declined partially 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 75; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 20@$10 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 75
Extra State	8 10@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 20@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., at $9@$13 for new, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues heavy at from $6@$8 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$13 50 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are dull and lower. Peaches are very plenty, and sell well at good prices. Pears are neglected, but will do better when Peaches are less plenty. We quote: Apples, Western, ₩ bbl., $2 50@$3; Apples, ordinary, ₩ bbl., $1 50@$2 50; Peaches, Delaware, ₩ basket, $1@$1 50; Peaches, Jersey, ₩ basket, $1 50@$2; Whortleberries, ₩ bushel, $2@$3; Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ quart, 10c.@14c.; Blackberries, common, ₩ bushel, $3; Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl., $8@$12; Pears, common, ₩ bbl., $3@$3 25; Pears, Bell, ₩ bbl., $5@$6; Plums, Damson, ₩ basket, $5 50@$6; Watermelons, ₩ 100, $25@$30; Muskmelons, ₩ bbl., $2@$3 50. Dried Apples are in light demand, but prices firm; fine lots are being held above quotations. Apples, State, 8c.@9c.; Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 17c.@23c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7c.@9c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c. Cherries, new pitted, ₩ lb., 25c.@27c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held more firmly on a fairly active market, considering the limited assortment available to buyers. Sales since our last, 58,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 47½@$2 52; Amber Michigan, part at $2 33; No. 3 Chicago on private terms; Amber State at $2 34@$2 35; Amber Southern, $2 30@$2 35, and White California, $2 44@$2 60 ₩ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade firmer on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,500 bushels, at $1 16@$1 18 for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 15@$1 18 for do. in store, and $1 10@$1 15 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet; sales 6,800 bushels, including State at $1 45@$1 50, and Western at $1 40@$1 42½ ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in fair demand, closing more firmly. We quote: Old Western at 63c.@66c.; New Western at 66c.@70c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@60c. and new Southern at 55c.@68c. ₩ bushel; sales 46,500 bushels. The demand for beans is light, and prices are not as firm. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $4 40@$4 70; Means, Mediums, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 40; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 50@$4 75; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $3@$4; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; Peas, Canada, in bbls., $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867: A. R. Sweet, Oswego, corn; Auburn City Bank, Buffalo, corn; Wm. Dunlop, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Woodbine, Buffalo, corn; Maria Melvin, Buffalo, corn; Wm. J. Philips, Fultonville, oats, &c.; Commonwealth, Buffalo, oats; Bulls eye, Buffalo, corn; Frank Wartz, Buffalo, corn; Wm. H. Davis, Buffalo, corn; Vincoe, Buffalo, corn; Hattie O. Marshall, Buffalo, corn; J. M. Sisson, Buffalo, corn; E. Monohan, Buffalo, corn; F. K. Jones, Oswego, wheat; Carrie M. Niles, Buffalo, rye; Goshawk, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Marian, Buffalo, wheat; G. L. Burrows, Buffalo, corn; W. G. Milligan, Palmyra, wheat, &c.; Caroline, Buffalo, oats; St. John, Buffalo, corn; A. N. Pomeroy, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Inks, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Pearson, Rome, flour, &c.; Harley Judd, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited request at 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in request and steady in price. The Albany *Argus* says: "There has been a good steady demand for Lumber during the week, but the purchases have not been in as large parcels as heretofore noted. The large buyers cannot much longer delay making their appearance and stock up for the Fall and Winter trade. Prices are steadily maintained, though for the future they will depend to some extent upon receipts and freights. Receipts during the fourth week of August show a falling off when compared with those for the corresponding week in 1866, but this will be more than compensated for in the large receipts of the present week. The assortment of stock, except of the upper qualities, is good. In coarse Lumber we have had a more active trade, and prices are firmly maintained.

The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending on the 31st ult., were 30,000,000 feet, which have added, deducting shipments and local demand, about 13,000,000 feet to its already large stock, which cannot be far short of 265,000,000 feet. In the face of these large receipts and large stock, prices are very firm.

The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Sept. 2 were:

	Feet
Buffalo	6,766,000
Oswego	8,014,600
Total	14,780,600
Previous week	15,736,200
Decrease	955,600

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week in August were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	20,465,000	1,601	....	1,368,800
1867	19,449,200	1,061	....	761,000

Of the lumber received, 13,598,000 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,850,800 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1 were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	176,425,800	25,670	115,533	16,927,801
1867	219,906,000	17,257	4,652	19,780,700

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber of over 43,000,000 feet.

Of the receipts at tide-water last year Albany took about one-half; if the increase has been as great in the deliveries at West Troy and New-York as at Albany, the aggregate receipts at tide-water this season will probably reach 750,000,000 feet.

Freights are unchanged. We quote: To New-York, $1 75 ₩ M.; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 50; Norwich and Middletown, $3; Hartford, $3 25; Providence and Fall River, $3 25; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore and Washington, $5; Richmond and Petersburgh, $5 50; Boston, $5 50 for soft and $6 50 for hard wood.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 90@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 25; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day at former rates, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair demand, closing at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 13½c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The supply of Potatoes is large and prices are heavy. Potatoes—Buckeyes, $1 65@$2; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Dyckmans, $1 75@$2; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 50; Delaware Sweet, $5@$5 75; Virginia Sweet, $5@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Onions, ₩ bbl., $2@$2 25. Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl., $2@$2 25. Cabbages, ₩ 100, $5@$6. Tomatoes, ₩ basket, 80c.@75c. Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl., $2@ $2 50.

POULTRY—Poultry is in full supply with only a moderate demand prevailing. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, ₩ lb., 23c.@25c.; Fowls, ₩ lb., 15c.@18c.; Spring Chickens, ₩ pair, 50c.@$1 25; Geese, ₩ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ₩ pair, 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $23 60@$23 80 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 75, cash; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; sales, 55,000 lbs. short rib ice-cured at 13½c., in bulk, ₩ lb. Lard continues steady; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@14c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 146 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in good request, at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in better demand at 6c.@14c. ₩ lb. The movements in Butter and Cheese, during the week, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD noticed thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,848 packages, which is about equal to the ordinary requirements of the market. The market has ruled dull and heavy during the week, with the tendency to lower prices, and late operations in the country at high rates bid fair to pay a loss. We have no change to note in quotations except an average decline in State firkins of about 1c. ₩ lb. Western stock is without active movement, except for fine and fresh lots of Western reserve. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₩ lb	30	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₩ lb	28	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₩ lb	30	@31
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb	27	@28
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb	27	@37
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₩ lb	25	@27
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	23	@25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	17	@23
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₩ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb	9	@10

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 46,887 boxes, the great bulk of which has been promptly taken for export at our quotations, with exceptional sales of some extra factories at 14½c.@14½c. The stereotyped Cable quotation for Cheese in England is continued at 49s. ₩ cwt., while by private advices per steamer and otherwise, we note sales of really fine to extra American Cheese in Liverpool and London at from 52s.@55s. ₩ cwt., and common to good middling qualities at from 40s. to 49s. ₩ cwt. A fair demand for Cheese has again opened for local Southern and Eastern trade, which will soon become an active one, and cause a competition for goods not yet experienced by exporters. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₩ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Are in less demand and rather heavy; sales have been reported of 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 330 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 112,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 63,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 55,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 350 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 tierces Beef by steamer, at 3s. ₩ tierce; 25 hhds. Tallow by steamer, at 1s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol, 800 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Cadiz, an Austrian bark with Staves on private terms. For Oporto, a British brig with Flour and Logwood on private terms. For Genoa, 200 bbls. Alcohol, at 5s. ₩ 40 gallons; 28 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. ₩ [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, O. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OTHELLO. Edwin Forrest as Othello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CLORINDA and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STATE SECRETS, JOKES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The recent disorderly proceedings in Dublin have resulted in the arrest and prosecution of several persons declared to be Orangemen, who are charged with participation in the disturbances.

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has increased £500,000 since the last report.

It is officially denied that the Government of Denmark has sold its possessions in the West Indies to the United States.

Returns from the recent elections in Prussia and the other States of the North German Confederation show that the Liberal candidates have generally been elected, and that that party will have a controlling majority at the coming session of the Parliament.

The Prussian Senate yesterday indicated that it would accept the assurances already given that the Salzburg conference is a guarantee of peace in Europe.

Baron VON VINCKE, an eminent Prussian statesman, has been appointed to preside over the Government of Hanover, and it is thought the appointment will be entirely satisfactory to the people.

At the international races at Iffezheim, in South Germany, on the 4th inst., some of the best horses in Europe were entered for the grand prize offered by the Duke of Baden. The race was closely contested, and was won by the French horse *Ruy Blas*.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at 9 A. M. yesterday, when the Committee on Cities made a report, which provides that the chief executive power in cities shall be vested in a Mayor to be elected by the people, his salary to be fixed by law; he shall hold no other office, and shall be ineligible to reëlection for three years after the expiration of his term; he may be removed by the Governor, for cause, after having been heard in his own defence; in case of a vacancy occurring, the duties of Mayor to devolve upon the President of the Board of Aldermen; except in New-York and Brooklyn, the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen; but in the cities in a Common Council consisting of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, but they shall have no executive powers; the Mayor to have the veto power, but the Common Council may override the veto by a two-thirds vote; the Comptroller to be chosen by the people, as shall also the Receiver of Taxes and Assessments. Heads of departments and officers charged with the administration of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor. Subordinate officers and departments shall be appointed by the head or other officers in charge of such departments. All other executive officers shall be appointed by the Mayor. Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, and all other Justices of interior Courts, not of record, shall be elected by the electors of the city for a term of four years. The Board of Supervisors of New-York is abolished, and the duties of such Board shall be performed by the Mayor and Common Council, as the Legislature may direct. Every city shall determine the amount to be raised by tax for city purposes, including Police and sanitary expenses; but no money shall be so raised for any purpose not previously authorized by law. Nothing in the article shall affect the power of the Legislature in matters of quarantine as relating to the port of New-York, or the interests of the State in the lands under water, and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers and slips in any city. Mr. H. C. MURPHY submitted a minority report, which agrees with that of the majority on most points, but dissents from the section which gives the Mayors sole power to appoint certain officers. The consideration of the reports of Committees of Finance and Canals was resumed. The debate was continued throughout the afternoon and evening session, when the Committee, without having come to a vote, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

The Conservatives of Alabama assembled in Convention at Montgomery yesterday to consider national affairs. They adopted as their platform the resolutions recently adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, adding one or two resolutions of their own, declaring that the interests of the white and colored races were identical, and that in future they would endeavor to cultivate feelings of friendship for the colored man. They warned the negroes against the evil influences which assail them from the North, and intimate that the Southerners are their best friends.

The Governors of New-York, Connecticut and Maryland and staffs, and the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, have already accepted the invitation extended them to be present at the dedication of Antietam Cemetery on the 17th instant. It is expected that the President of the United States and heads of departments will also be present. Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, will deliver the oration—Ex-Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who was first selected, having declined on account of ill health.

A dispatch from Key West announces the sinking of the steamer *George Cromwell* while on her way from New-Orleans to New-York with a cargo of cotton. When off Indian Keys her shaft was broken in its stern bearings, leaving her stern all open. She sank immediately in shallow water. Her passengers, thirty-three, were taken off in safety. It is thought that her cargo of cotton will be saved uninjured.

The race which came off at Chicago yesterday between *Dexter* to wagon, and *Bashaw*, *Silas Rich*, *Butler* and *Lackey* to harness, was won by *Dexter*. The best time was 2:28¼. *Silas Rich* came in second. A large crowd was in attendance.

LOCAL.

The case of BOLLES, Receiver, &c., *vs.* DUFF & HAYES, of the Olympic Theatre, was argued at great length yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge LEONARD. At the conclusion the Judge took the papers, and intimated that he would render a decision some time during the forenoon to-day. There is a grave question of practice involved, and hence members of the Bar, as well as those connected with the Olympic, feel an interest in the result.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of MATILDA CADENA, who was murdered by her husband CRIPIN, at No. 15 East Eleventh-street, on Wednesday. He succeeded in obtaining a complete chain of evidence against the prisoner, who was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES stated a few facts connected with his mission as delegate from the United States to the Coinage Congress in Europe. Appropriate resolutions, referring to the death of Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, were passed.

The Fall book trade sale opened yesterday at the new rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., in Clinton Hall. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was brisk. The catalogue of this sale embraces over one million volumes, and the sale will last nine days.

The Scottish games at Jones' Wood, yesterday, were witnessed by a large assemblage of both sexes. The exercises were of the same nature as is usual on these occasions. Everything passed off pleasantly.

Gov. FENTON yesterday visited the State Emigrant Hospital and the kindred institutions on Ward's Island, at the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall met last evening at Masonic Hall. A Committee of Seven was appointed to prepare an address to the Democracy.

The Board of Health was to have held a regular meeting yesterday, but in the absence of a quorum no business was transacted.

A moderate demand prevailed yesterday for Produce and Merchandise. Prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were firmer. Cotton was less buoyant. The freight market was quite dull.

The Convention and the Judiciary.

The report presented to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on the Judiciary bears the marks of that compromise between discordant views of which it is said to be the result. Its half-way propositions can hardly fail to be greatly modified in one direction or the other, after discussion. The elective principle, which is the destructive feature of our present system, is either its prime excellence or its grand mistake. If the Convention decide that it is the former, the provision for a life-long term of office will hardly be allowed to stand in the way of a more frequent recurrence to it; if the latter, then there is no logic in admitting even its single application. The great difficulty lies in harmonizing the interests of New-York City, which suffers from the pernicious effects of the elective system, with those of the country districts where its results have been more tolerable; and this is the problem which the report evades without even stating it.

The proposed Court of Impeachment retains those features of the present one in its composition, and in the limitation of the punishment it may inflict, to which objection has already been expressed in these columns. If such a Court is to be of any more practical use than it has hitherto been, it is worth while to examine whether its impartiality may not be secured, and its effectiveness increased, in the manner heretofore suggested.

A halting and timid reform is indicated for the Court of Appeals. Its altered composition of seven permanent Judges would be a great improvement on its present variable character, besides embodying the excellent principle, to which deserved prominence is given in a special section of the report touching the Supreme Court, that no Judge shall sit in review of his own opinion—a principle so essential to the due administration of justice that it is a wonder it was ever disregarded. But the censure which this anomaly has brought down on the present Court or Appeals is far less grave than that provoked by its tardiness in disposing of business. Only professional men and their suffering clients can form any idea of the manner in which this delay of justice has often become equivalent to its denial. Nor would a permanent session of a Court so small in number cure the evil, even if it were possible to add that burden to the present exhausting labors of its members. The time required for mature consultation and the preparation of opinions forbids the idea of a continuous hearing of arguments, which seems to the uninitiated a simple remedy for delay. The true cure will be found in increasing the number of judges to double that proposed, if necessary, and classifying the causes brought for their consideration. Let a large Court of Appeals be divided into two or more sections, each of which shall decide upon a particular class of cases, a discrimination being made between those of legal and those of equitable nature, or between those brought from different localities, or between those now known as preferred and those known as ordinary cases. And let the different sections alternate in the trial of these different classes. The increased expense of salaries is not worth considering for a moment where interests so important are involved. Is it fair that the State should save itself the cost of an expeditious administration of justice at the expense of its citizens, who, as suitors, are ruined by delay?

Yet the Report regards this difficulty as so insuperable that it intends to perpetuate it. The plan for a commission to clear the arrears of the present calendar is necessary, and the proposed selection of commissioners judicious—but can no better expedient be devised than its renewal as often as the mischief grows unbearable, encumbering the machine of justice with a fifth-wheel, to be set spinning at intervals of ten years because the other four are not large enough?

With regard to the Supreme Court the Report recommends certain changes which are only changes, and others to be commended as improvements. There is no great difference between the present arrangement of eight judicial districts, each, except New-York, containing four judges, and the new division into four departments, each subdivided into two districts, with eight judges to each country department. If it is intended to distribute the judges unequally among the districts, according to population, there is some reason of symmetry for the change. And the increase of the court sitting in General Term to four judges instead of three, is an improvement. But so long as it is required that a General Term shall sit in each district, the present serious inconvenience of conflicting decisions in eight separate independent jurisdictions remains uncorrected. The Pennsylvania system of a single General Term passing from district to district seems preferable. When we come, however, to the reforms offered for the City of New-York, we find something to approve, though rather as to kind than as to degree. Although it might be better to treat this City, containing nearly one-sixth of the population of the whole State, as a single department with eight or ten judges, instead of a district with only the majority of those ten—for, according to the plan there must be at least four Judges to make a General Term in the other district—yet, even this increase in the judicial force is a boon to be thankful for. New-York City now has in its Supreme Court and courts of nearly similar jurisdiction fourteen judges; the report gives it sixteen, more equally distributed among the different courts—a welcome addition to the number of judges, though by no means a sufficient one. We are aware that much of the delay in the trial of causes in the City might be prevented by a different arrangement of business in the courts, and that very much of it is chargeable to the procrastinating habits of the Bar, which no legislation can amend; yet, a larger increase in the number of judges combined with their equal distribution among the several courts, would promote the expeditious administration of justice.

But who can explain the proposition to submit to popular vote three years hence the question whether judges shall be elected or appointed? A report drawn on any coherent plan should have frankly approved one or the other of these irreconcileable systems. Why shirk this very knot of all controversy about the Judiciary, and throw over to the future that trouble which, unquestionably before all others this Convention was expected and called upon in some way to heal? Is not the time as ripe for a conclusion upon it as it ever will be? or must we still suffer till ripeness grows to rottenness? Suppose the Report to be accepted by the Convention, and its action sustained by popular vote, and that the judges take office, as it provides, in 1868, will the people be content in 1870 merely to assert so maimed a right, or so illusory a privilege, as that of having the chance to elect at some indefinite period successors to the officers who have just been placed on the bench for a lifetime? We may depend upon it, if the people mean to elect judges at all, they mean to elect them often. In truth the idea of a life-long term, and that of popular choice, are logically hostile to each other, and it is because we condemn the latter that we so warmly approve the theory of the report in regard to the former, though with little hope that it will be permitted to go into practice.

Should the plan of conferring a long term of office, however, be adopted, we trust it will first be purged of an element of injustice which it contains. Judges of the higher courts are to hold their seats up to seventy years of age, but as they cannot all reasonably be expected to die at that exact period, there will remain to many an honest, laborious public servant, removed in the ripeness of his judicial powers, some years which he will be yet too old to devote to the active toils of the only profession he is fit for. In such cases a moderate retiring pension would be a just and cheap reward for the State to bestow on those who will have devoted the prime of their lives to its service.

There are several other important topics for comment suggested by this report, to which the want of space prevents more than allusion at present.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Treatment of Emigrants.

The late discussions on the working of the Emigration Commission are likely to prove useful, and probably efficacious, so far as affects the remedying of one rotten part of the system. For ten or twelve years after the Commissioners were first appointed their labors were sadly interfered with by the hordes of runners and crimps that crowd the wharves wherever there is a chance for plunder. The establishment of an emigrant depot was intended to cure that evil. And a partial cure was undoubtedly effected when the licensing of railroad, steamboat and other agents who should have access to the depot was *first* introduced. That change, at least, put it within the power of the Commissioners to exercise some supervision over the modes and means of providing facilities for the inland transportation of emigrants. The Superintendent might be supposed to understand whether honest agencies could be established, what the character of those applying for an agency license was reported to be, and the relations of the agents themselves toward the companies, or the particular interests they represented, could be made to harmonize with fair dealing toward the emigrants. The result, however, of a twelve-years' trial has not been satisfactory. It has not redounded to the credit of the Commission. It has not made conspicuous the sagacity of the Superintendent.

It is not necessary to enter upon any argument as to whether the agents abused the trust which their license involved. The public do not know the agents at all in the matter. The public only know that the Commission and the employes of the Commission were responsible for seeing the trust faithfully administered. The agents were *irresponsible*, in the sense that they were not the paid servants of the community, but derived their emoluments from various transportation companies, from exchange brokers and from boarding-house keepers. They carried on, as is admitted by the Superintendent himself, a nefarious system of swindling. They made use of our depreciated currency to secure large profits by the sale of the gold brought hither by the emigrants. They charged for deck passages on inland steamship lines, not unfrequently, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than the advertised rates. They practiced similar frauds in ticketing emigrants by different railroad lines. They misdirected the more ignorant of their victims, looking for temporary board and shelter in the City. They did all this, to a greater or less extent, for a long period—ten or twelve years at least. They were complained of repeatedly by those whom they had swindled:—not always perhaps in so direct and formal a way as to enable the charges to be brought to a thorough judicial test, but in such a way, at all events, as to make it the urgent duty of the Commissioners to investigate, long ago, the nature and the working of the agencies generally. That investigation was not made when it should have been made. The Superintendent represents that he remonstrated against certain discrepancies in the charges for inland transportation. But mere remonstrance was not the proper method of procedure. The first complaint should have suggested to the Commission that their license system *might* after all be a fraud. They should have looked beyond the individual delinquents, and inquired whether the plan of putting outside employes of railroad and other corporations into communication with the emigrants, was not itself a premium upon fraud. They should have led in a revision of their own methods of administration, instead of hesitating or remaining indifferent until public opinion made itself heard, as it has recently been heard.

There is no thought of charging the Commissioners with connivance in the frauds of these licensed agencies. There is simply a general feeling of wonderment that such a system should have been allowed to run on for years as it has been doing. Looked at narrowly the license plan has really very little to recommend it over the old free runner system. Under the latter arrangement, the intelligent emigrant, at least, could exercise his own judgment. He could bring his wits into play, and find out what were really the fair rates for inland transportation, for the exchange of coins, and for City boarding. Placed in the hands of a licensed runner, wearing the badge of the Commission, what choice was there left to the stranger? He would naturally suppose that he was getting his wants supplied at the most reasonable figure; that he was certainly clear out of the hands of sharpers, and that he need call nothing in question that was offered to him. Imposition under such arrangements even the most intelligent new-comer would hardly dream of. And thus the business has gone on from year to year—without any check upon it.

The recent disclosures necessarily force upon us the conviction that, while the *personnel* of the Commission may be all that we could desire as to the standing and character of its members, the constitution of the Board requires legislative revision. Many thoughtful persons begin to think that the duties of the Commissioners have so grown and expanded of late years that an Emigration Board should be created for this City by Act of Congress. But that consideration need not stand in the way of an improved plan of administration under State regulation and control. Radical reform is needed to save the credit of the Commission, to insure efficient and unimpeachable service, and to revive the public confidence, which the Commission so long enjoyed.

MINOR TOPICS.

There are yet enrolled in the army lists of the Liberal forces in Mexico nearly 360 American soldiers. All are officers, from orderly sergeants up to Brevet Brigadier-Generals. So wrote our Mexican correspondent the other day; and he further said that they have grafted a spirit of discipline and order into the army which has been wonderful. These American officers complain of their bad treatment by the Mexican authorities; but what else could they expect? It is not at all unlikely that some one of them, or all of them together, may yet play an important part in the future history of Mexico. Three hundred American officers, with one able Captain among them, ought to be a power that would make itself felt anywhere.

A new warning is given to those who persist in lighting isolated houses with gas manufactured on the premises from naptha and other volatile elements of petroleum. Near Gloucester, Mass., the house of a gentleman using one of these "handy" inventions took fire in some way, and while the firemen were gallantly doing battle with the flames an explosion occurred, which terribly burned and injured quite a number of them—one dying the next day. It is not to be supposed that every basement with a gas generator in it is going to take fire, but the liquid which is used in these ingenious affairs is really very dangerous; the very facility with which the illuminating gas is evolved is the chief reason of danger. If people will run the risk, let them not acquire contempt for the untrustworthy inmate of their houses by familiarity with its presence. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

An unexpected relief comes to Chili and Peru in the orders sent from Madrid for the immediate return to Spain of the Pacific fleet. We can well imagine the wry face of Admiral NUNEZ, on receiving this order, at being compelled to forego the chastisement he had intended for the Chilian coast cities. It would not be surprising, however, if this event were decisive of the Spanish-Chilian difficulty. The cause of this retrograde is probably the strong demonstrations of the Prim insurgents in Catalonia and Arragon. It is true that the rebels have been badly beaten in most of the late encounters; but it must be remembered that the latest mail advices, detailing various Government victories, only come up to Aug. 23, while a Paris telegram of the 28th reports that the insurgents are again everywhere successful in the Province of Arragon, and have even captured Saragossa, its capital. Hence it is not at all impossible that the insurrection at this time requires the whole available military and naval force of Spain to be at hand to quell it. The South American Republics may therefore count on a riddance from their oppressor for a time, and probably forever.

The *Journal of Mining*, in speaking of one branch of a subject that has often found place in these columns, the importance of statistical record, publishes in full the detailed record of an artesian well-boring in Indiana, "as an honorable exception to the general carelessness." The more our technical journals can make of such instances of care and intelligent method among the rapid operations of our American practical development the better, and nothing needs more encouragement or will better repay it than the habit of accurate record of daily mining operations.

The French and Austrian and English and Prussian papers which have come to hand give us very precise accounts of the most private dialogues that took place between the two Emperors at Salzburg. Some of them are infinitely amusing, and quite surpass in variety, as we suppose they do in veracity, the accounts given by some of the Washington correspondents of the daily rumpuses that take place between GRANT and JOHNSON. It seems that the two Emperors could not get into a place where their words were not at once overheard by the vigilant army of reporters who had been furnished with ear trumpets and ordered to take notes. The Emperors evidently made some efforts to get out of hearing of these parties, and on one evening they took a private walk together in Prince SCHWARZENBERG's park to discuss matters; but the unhappy men made nothing by this attempt at secresy, for the correspondent who mentions the incident immediately proceeds to furnish what he calls trustworthy information regarding the subjects discussed at the interview. Now how did he find out? And how are we to know he found it out? For we find ourselves compelled to be vastly incredulous about the great majority of such reports.

The publication in Europe of various documents connected with the reign of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico is throwing a great deal of light on the wretched relations that existed between the Emperor and the commander of the French forces, Marshal BAZAINE. BAZAINE, who got his Marshal's *baton* for his supposed services in the Mexican Empire, is terribly excoriated by the public journals, and it is even said that he has lost favor with his imperial master to such an extent as to be already partially in disgrace. The accounts that are given of his mean and ruffianly treatment of poor MAXIMILIAN are, however, by no means new to us in this country. Our Mexican correspondents recited many of his insulting meannesses at the time they were being perpetrated; and we venture to say that NAPOLEON knew about them then quite as well as he does now, when he is compelled to appear angry about them.

Tennessee is anxious for emigrants to consider her claims. Emigration societies have been organized, and agents have been appointed to visit Europe to display the natural advantages of the State, and to circulate maps, pamphlets and statistics. It is desired that a portion of the immense emigration which is constantly on the march to the Northwest should be diverted to the rich and inviting fields and the salubrious climate of Tennessee. Now, we do not think there is a State in this broad continental Union which could draw a great population and an unlimited capital quicker than Tennessee. Its natural attractions for emigrants, and its available opportunities for success, are unequaled in any part of this country. These facts are widely known already, and it would not be difficult to make them universally appreciated in a short time. But the great drawback to the boundless prosperity which Tennessee has at her command is the exaggerated political strife which has continued to exist ever since the close of the war, and which gives a feeling of insecurity to life, labor and capital. The bitter partisans that rage and struggle in that State are evidently entirely unaware of the damage they are doing it, and continue to exhibit their blood-thirsty dispositions as though the outside world could not but admire the spectacle. When these things are stopped, and when life, property, justice and freedom are as safe in Tennessee as they are in Wisconsin or Minnesota, we have no doubt that in one year she will attract twice as many honest and industrious emigrants as both these States have drawn to their fertile soil this Summer.

The Sultan has addressed to his Grand Vizier a manifesto on the occasion of his return from Europe, referring to the pleasure he has enjoyed, and also to his feelings and purposes as a Sovereign. Of course he feels it incumbent upon him to "insure protection to all interests, guarantee the general welfare of all my subject;" but the particular means he proposes to employ for accomplishing these ends, are what will be of especial interest to the Turks. He says that his solicitude will "continue to be devoted to fostering those elements which everywhere serve to bind commonwealths together; to the advance of public instruction, the extension of means of communication, the good organization of the military and naval forces, and the development of public credit." It seems by this that the Sultan has really learned something during his visit to Western Europe, and if he would carry out the programme that he has laid down, (which nobody believes he will do,) he would assuredly be the means of paving the way for freeing Turkey from the Mahometan despotism.

The Pythian priestess of old, seated on her golden tripod, inhaled the intoxicating vapor of the Cavern, and the Delphic oracle gave dubious wisdom to an undoubting world. The triple support that sustained the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in announcing the opinions of SUMNER, BUTLER and WILSON, seems to have imparted a like oracular triplicity to those utterances, particularly in regard to Gen. GRANT, just now the discussed of all discussers. However, it is a comfort to recognize that although SUMNER "thinks it difficult to know his real position," and BUTLER oracularly says he is "open to two constructions," WILSON unhesitatingly affirms that "it is not a matter of belief, but of knowledge to him, beyond any sort of doubt, that Gen. GRANT has entered on that duty to do what he could, and save what he could for the country." The smallest favors gratefully received.

It is a curious fact that while, within the present century, women have achieved distinguished success in nearly every department of literature, no woman has ever won a name as a *dramatic author*—or, if you please, as an author of dramas. In the higher fields of science, history and social philosophy, we have such names as MARY SOMERVILLE, HARRIET MARTINEAU and FRANCES COBBE; in the upper regions of romance, we have such feminine names as GEORGE SAND, Miss EVANS, and CHARLOTTE BRONTE—not to speak of Miss MUHLBACH and others; in philosophical speculation, there is the name of MARGARET FULLER; in art criticism, we have the names of Mrs. JAMESON and Mrs. S. C. HALL; in the literature of travel, IDA PFEIFFER and Miss LOTT; and in grand poetry, Mrs. BROWNING, not to mention JANE INGELOW. But of the scores of modern dramatists, who do very successful and in some cases, very admirable work, we do not among them recall the name of a single woman. Among the feminine writers whom we have mentioned, and among others whom we might mention, there are unquestionably women of great dramatic powers. But why is it that the productions of their intellect never take the dramatic form?

The Prince of Wales seems to be getting ahead pretty fast on the *decensus averni* which he so openly affects. The last piece of unpleasant news about him comes from the *Mabille* at Paris, where his rowdyism drew forth a rebuke from one of the festive damsels who disport themselves in the *can-can*. The extreme Democrats of England could desire no more effective ally in their efforts to dispel the popular illusion of that divinity that doth hedge about a King.

There was once a Connecticut hotel-keeper who had doubtless in his day been a masculine "Yankee School ma'am," but who, at any rate, under the responsible pressure of a high regard at the same time for the moralities, and for the King's English, positively refused the hospitalities of his tavern to a passing traveler who entered on the register his party, as "JOHN SMITH and *Lady*." The upright landlord, in the most downright manner, spake certain words to this effect: "If this woman is your wife, don't be afraid to say so on the book, and the best in the house is at your service; if she is only your *lady*, our rooms are all full." We are truly sorry to find that the snobbishness of calling a man's wife his lady, has the warrant of a gentleman no less highly bred than PHILIP HONE, Esq., in former days Mayor of Manhattan. That distinguished citizen, in tendering to CHARLES DICKENS the compliment of a public ball, given in his honor by the citizens of New-York, in 1842, welcomed the illustrious stranger as "Yourself and lady." We were not aware the vulgarism could claim legitimization from so high and eminently respectable an authority.

The new *Paris Guide*, which, being written by men of the finest wit and first literary talent in France, is a most entertaining book to read on its own account, even by us stay-at-homes, contains a few humorous sketches worth a passing smile, though in general the illustration of the book, typographical and pictorial, is not up to its literary contents. One of these sketches (all designed by the great Cham—not of Tartary, but of *Charivari*,) represents a pig-tailed, wooden-shod Chinaman lugging a *garçon* to the College of France for the translation of his bill of fare for dinner. Another is a comical representation of the top of a crowded Clichy omnibus, whereon "an American of the North meets an American of the South, to the huge satisfaction of the other travelers;" the Americans exchanging fraternal pistol shots and the "other travelers" demonstrating a lively satisfaction by a perfect *melée* of spasmodic legs, convulsive arms and contorted faces, with mouths open for the wildest of howls. But, perhaps, the wittiest point made is in the shape of an advertisement of the book, wherein a Frenchman is represented approaching, hat in hand, an American Indian in full toggery, who is reading a book; but the Frenchman moves under difficulties, for his feminine companion pulls him by the coat-tail and says: "Fool! to ask information from a foreigner, and you a Parisian!" "Bah! he knows more about Paris than I do; he has the *Paris Guide!*"

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

THE NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the tenor and conditions of a new amnesty proclamation which the President is said to be about to issue. Whether such a document will be put forth or not is yet a mere matter of conjecture, but if it is, the public will call to mind the following act, which was introduced into the House by Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, on the 3d of December, 1866, passed the same day and sent to the Senate, where it was passed Jan. 4, 1867. It was sent to the President and indorsed by him, "Received Jan. 9, 1867," when it became a law without his signature, he having failed to return it with his objections within the constitutional ten days, which fact is duly indorsed upon the original copy on file in the State Department. It is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the thirteenth section of an act entitled 'An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes,' approved July 17, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed."

To appreciate the force of this it is necessary to read the repealed section, which is in the following words:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

In the Senate a long discussion occurred on the question as to whether the repealed section conferred any power upon the President which he did not possess under the Constitution, and the best lawyers in that body maintained that it did, to wit: a power of wholesale amnesty, and that, therefore, the repeal of the section deprived him of that power, at least leaving him nothing but the simple pardoning power expressed in the Constitution. If the President issues a new proclamation in the face of this action, it will be accepted as another indication of his determination to overrule the will of the people, as expressed through Congress.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The interview between Gen. GRANT and the President, which has become the talk of the Press, did not occur yesterday, as has been stated, but took place on Tuesday after Cabinet meeting. The President found Gen. GRANT as firm and positive in the expression of his opinions as he is himself. There are many reports afloat as to particular things which Gen. GRANT said on this occasion, but no one has any authority to put words into Gen. GRANT's mouth. It is known, however, that he did charge upon Mr. JOHNSON the responsibility of the failure of the Constitutional Amendment, by which the South had lost more than the North, for thereby ten organized enemies had been kept out of the Union until they complied with the proclaimed conditions of safety.

The Presidential clique here who are urging changes in the Cabinet profess to-day to be certain of what I intimated last night, viz.: that the President would take the responsibility of removing Gen. GRANT within a week, despite all legal obstructions, public opinion, or anything else. Gen. STEEDMAN's name is still mentioned as Gen. GRANT's successor, and whether he will be Secretary of War or not depends much upon whether he is willing to relinquish his very profitable position at New-Orleans for the doubtful honor of a seat in ANDREW JOHNSON's Cabinet for the brief period of seventy days, as the Senate would undoubtedly reject him without ceremony. Gen. GORDON GRANGER is in New-York, daily expecting an order from Gen. GRANT directing him to join his regiment. He is likewise daily expecting an order from the President assigning him to the Freedmen's Bureau in place of Gen. HOWARD.

GEN. SICKLES' REPORT.

Gen. SICKLES' report to Gen. GRANT, which was received here to-day, is the report of the reasons for his course which he asked leave and time to prepare and present when he solicited a suspension of the order revoking General Order No. 10. He asked permission from Gen. GRANT to make it public, which was granted, and though written before the appearance of the report of the Assistant Attorney-General's, it may be considered as a reply to that if any reply was needed. It is considered as a very able and exhaustive paper.

A private dispatch from Charleston to-night announces that, in view of the grave allegations contained in President JOHNSON's proclamation, Gen. SICKLES will demand a Court of Inquiry. He will sail from Charleston for New-York on Saturday.

Gen. CANBY, on assuming command of the Second Military District, issued the following order, an official copy of which has been received at army headquarters here: "All existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed, and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority." This, of course, retains in force the famous Order No. 10, the promulgation of which caused SICKLES' removal.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Official information from Gen. ORD's Department states that Mississippi, which has justly enjoyed the reputation of being the most turbulent of all the Southern States except Texas, is now comparatively quiet. The military have made numerous arrests of horse thieves and guerrillas, and have brought to punishment a larger number of criminals during the past three months than the civil authorities have ever arrested since the close of the war.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Another proposition for the reformation of the manner of collecting the whisky tax has been submitted to the Revenue Department for its consideration, which merely provides that when the liquor is shipped from one point to another out of bond, it shall be accompanied by a receipt for the payment of the tax upon it from the Collector of the district in which, it was manufactured. It is claimed that by this means the title to the liquor will always be kept perfect the same as the title to realty, and that collectors and inspectors will thereby have better proof of the payment of the tax on the article arriving in their districts than they now have from the brands on the barrels which can be forged much easier than a tax receipt.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

THE FORT PHIL. KEARNY MASSACRE.

Judge KINNEY, of the United States Special Indian Commission, has just arrived in this city from Fort Phil. Kearny, having been absent six months in the discharge of his official duties. In February last six gentlemen were appointed by the President to confer with the Indians, and particularly instructed to ascertain all the facts connected with the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre. At Fort Laramie the Commission divided, and Judge KINNEY, with the full authority of the Commission, proceeded by himself to Fort Phil. Kearny. He visited the massacre grounds, and found the soil still stained with blood, where sixty-five of the dead bodies were gathered up. Col. FETTERMAN and his party of eighty-three were led into an ambush by a few Indians, when, according to the testimony taken by Judge KINNEY, they were surrounded by 2,000 Indians, and not one escaped. All the bodies were mutilated in a shocking manner. The heads of some were crushed between rocks, and pieces of the skulls were picked up by Judge KINNEY. The Judge has a complete record of the appearance of the hostile Indians since the post was established in June, 1866, and the number killed by the Indians, and stock stolen. Seven commissioned officers have been killed; Col. FETTERMAN, Capt. BROWN, Lieut. GRUMMOND, Lieut. DANIELS, Lieut. BINGHAM, Lieut. JENNESS, and Lieut. STERNBERGH, and about 150 soldiers and citizens near the post. They were in most instances killed by large bands of Indians attacking small fatigue parties of soldiers. The Indians are well armed with guns and supplied with ammunition. About six thousand warriors, composed of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes are now concentrated north of Fort Kearny, and demand as condition of peace that the soldiers be withdrawn from the country, the posts abandoned, and the roads to Virginia City be given up, as the country belongs to the Crow Indians, with whom we are at peace. The demand, if complied with, the Judge thinks may suspend, but will not settle the difficulty. He apprehends the next demand will be to suspend work upon the Pacific Railroad which is being built through the same country without the consent of the Indians. Toward the last of June Judge KINNEY held a council with 1,800 Crow Indians at Fort Phil. Kearny, who pledged their friendship, and proffered 500 warriors in an expedition with the whites against the Sioux on the first day of the council. The Sioux stole their horses, which the Crows secured, and killed three Sioux Indians. While the Judge was at the fort the hostile Indians appeared almost every day, killing small parties and running off stock. Two soldiers, one mile from the post, were surrounded by 25 Indians, and then rescued and brought into the post by eight Crow Indians. He confirms the report of the attack on Major POWELL's party on the 2d of August, and is of the opinion that there were 2,000 Indians, and thinks Major POWELL killed nearly 200 of them. Judge KINNEY thinks this defeat of the Indians may open the way to a treaty of peace, and that one more punishment like that administered by Major POWELL would give us a permanent peace.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, received the following dispatch from H. B. DENMAN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, dated yesterday:

"Iron-shell and Brale Chief, with 180 Indians, arrived at the mouth of the Platte to-day. He is from the Northern hostile camp."

SURVEY OF THE OSAGE LANDS IN KANSAS.

The Commissioner of the General Land office is in receipt of the return of the survey of eleven townships and fractional townships of the Great and Little Osage lands ceded in trust to the United States by the treaty of Sept. 9, 1865. These lands are situated in Irving County, in the southern part of Kansas, and embrace an area of 208,300 acres. The tract is sufficiently watered for grazing purposes by the Walnut and Little Walnut, Muddy, Hickory, White Water, Turkey, Four Mile, and numerous other small creeks. The land in the valleys of the creeks is usually very fertile and covered by narrow belts of timber. The surface is high and rolling. The soil of the high lands is usually about second rate, and in many places limestone, suitable for building purposes, is found cropping out. A considerable portion of the more desirable lands for agricultural and grazing purposes along the creeks has been taken up by a hardy and intelligent class of settlers.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has received the annual report of the United States Surveyor-General for California, for the year 1866-67, in which he states that he has deemed it proper to establish nine surveying districts, embracing the principal mining counties in the State. The districts are as follows:

Mineral District No. 1—The Counties of Del Norte Klamath and Humboldt.

Mineral District No. 2—The Counties of Siskiyou Shasta and Trinity.

Mineral District No. 3—The Counties of Plumas Butte and Sierra.

Mineral District No. 4—The Counties of Yuba and Nevada.

Mineral District No. 5—The Counties of Placer, El Dorado and Sacramento.

Mineral District No. 6—The Counties of Amador and Calaveras.

Mineral District No. 7—The Counties of Alpine Mono and Inyo.

Mineral District No. 8—The Counties of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus and Fresno.

Mineral District No. 9—The Counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kearn and Tulare.

SECRETARY BROWNING.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, has nearly recovered from his recent indisposition, and rode out to the White House to-day, and was also for a short time at his Department.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

A recent circular, issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to the principal Collectors of Customs on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, instructs them to inquire vigilantly into all cases of violation of the laws in relation to the Coolie trade, and to report infractions thereof immediately to the Department, as well as notify the nearest United States Attorney of the same.

CHOLERA IN THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

The Secretary of State has received the following from our Consul at Messina, dated Aug. 15:

The Island of Sicily has been visited by the Asiatic cholera from the beginning of July to the present day. The provinces which suffered in the beginning were those of Gergenti and Caltanizette, where the disease had partly abated. The province of Catania was attacked, and the city in particular, although over half of the population lived in the neighboring villages and round Mount Etna. The mortality for several days increased to over 400 in the city. It is now reduced to about 25 and 30 a day. The entire number of deaths is estimated to be over 6,000.

Next came Palermo. From a few cases per day, the number attacked rose immediately to about 500, of which three-fourths were fatal. On the 13th and 14th of this month, the mortality had decreased to about 175 per day.

The Province of Syracuse and Noto became infected a few days ago, but not to a very fearful extent.

In Messina the cholera is not officially acknowledged, although we have had some suspected cases every day since the 18th of July last. From the first moment the emigration of the wealthy classes for the country and for the continents unknown to the populace began, but it was not long before the emigration became general, and up to this moment from 30,000 to 35,000 persons have left the city, living mostly in tents on the sea shore, or in boats and lighters. The surrounding villages are now so full that there is no place for others, still the emigration continues.

The city looks like a place closely invested and besieged by the enemy. The streets are empty, the shops and stores are closed, and at 8 o'clock P. M. not a soul is seen in the streets.

Business has entirely ceased; no payments are made and no notary can be found to protest for the non-payment of a bill. The Mayor of the city assured me this morning that we had no more than eight or ten suspected cases per day, and that one-third of the cases proved fatal. In his opinion, sustained by that of a physician sent from Florence, we have no cholera-morbus in this city, and that the deaths have either natural causes or must be ascribed to a malignant fever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. W. BEHN, U. S. Consul.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

United States Treasurer SPINNER this morning received the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29, 1867.

Honorable Sir:

I have this day sent to you, by the Postmaster at this place, three money orders, to the amount of $110. The above amount came into my possession while in the service of the Government, and properly belongs to the Government of the United States.
(Signed) THOMAS MOORE.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander R. R. DUER, detached from the *Canandaigua*, from the 21st of August, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster JOHN F. TURREL, ordered to the *Marblehead*.

Indians Seceding from Hostile Camps—Gold Dust from Montana.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Omaha dispatches say that 180 of the Brule and Sioux Indians under a chief named IRON SHELL, have left the hostile camps of RED CLOUD, and come to the North Platte, and placed themselves under the protection of the Government. Eight men were recently killed and scalped on the Big Sandy.

The Tobacco Association of this city have elected six delegates to attend the National Tobacco Convention, to be held in Cleveland on the 17th inst.

On yesterday $800,000 in gold dust reached here from Montana, the largest consignment ever received at one time.

A Waterspout in the Delaware River.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Thursday, Sept. 5.

A terrifically grand waterspout, over 100 feet in diameter, came across the river and passed north of this town at 1:20. The rushing of the water across the Delaware was terrific and magnificent. The inhabitants were greatly frightened, but fortunately no [illegible] was done to the town, but [illegible], trees &c., were torn away as it touched land.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Queen's Speech Proroguing Parliament—The Life-Raft—The Great "Picketing" Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, and the most eventful session of late years came to a close in about the most dull and uninteresting manner possible. Scarcely any but the official members of either House attended, and it seemed as if they were too much exhausted to congratulate each other on the conclusion of their labors. The Queen's speech was much fuller than is usual on such occasions. The most remarkable point about it, perhaps, was that it did not contain a single grammatical error—a very rare thing in a composition usually spoiled by too many cooks. War was practically declared on His Imperial Majesty THEODORUS, of Abyssinia; the prospects of European peace were spoken of in a not particularly sanguine manner, and the passage of the Reform Bill was referred to in a marked tone of satisfaction, that looked very much like an expression of Her Majesty's own views on the subject. The very day after the prorogation, a violent access of centrifugal motion sent every politician still remaining in London away from it, and the most utter stagnation has seized everything. The only rumor even worth recording is that it is the intention of the trades unions, under the new system of voting, to try to seat one of their leaders in each of the four three-membered towns where it will apply. This throws a startling light on the "representation of minorities."

It has been assumed all through that the majority would be homogeneous and would act together, thereby securing two seats at least, with a strength of three-fifths of the constituency. But if the Liberal majority, say in Manchester or Leeds, is to split itself up into a couple of minorities, one of which strives only for one seat, there will be a very fair prospect of the Tory minority suddenly finding itself a relative majority, with the power of seating two or even all three members. The mathematicians have been providing formulæ for almost every possible division of a constituency under the new system, assuming that the majority votes as one man, but none to show the enormously increased power which any split in the majority will give the minority.

Accustomed as we English are to the arrival of all kinds of sea-monsters from your side of the water, the fact that three men and a hen had crossed the Atlantic in a contrivance that looks like three inflated sacks with a rabbit hutch fastened on the top, fairly staggered us at first. I went the other day to the Crystal Palace to see this life-raft, and marvelled greatly at it, although on consideration the only thing to wonder at is the hardihood of the crew in bearing the long exposure. The raft clearly cannot be swamped under any possible circumstances, as the three stout tubes of gutta percha on which the wooden framework rests give it buoyancy enough to ride over any sea. As a means of saving life I should think nothing could equal it. Capt. MIKES, who answers all questions put to him by visitors as to their experiences on the voyage, says that his novel craft behaved admirably, making occasionally as much as seven knots an hour, answering her helm quickly, making but little leeway, and only dipping a little too much when too much sail was carried. The bunk between the masts, looking exactly like a rabbit hutch, in which the man off duty slept, and under which they kept their store of provisions, never got wet once during the forty-three days of the voyage. I asked Capt. MIKES how it was he came to undertake the trip. It seemed to have struck him that the Atlantic could be crossed in a craft of the kind, and he accordingly made up his mind to start. There did not seem to have been any intermediate process in his mind whatever. The great hardship in the passage must have been the impossibility of walking, or even fairly stretching the legs. When the crew—three including Capt. MIKES—landed at Southampton, they found themselves scarcely able to walk.

The great "picketing" case has been tried at some length during the last two days, and sentence is to be pronounced this afternoon. I do not know whether picketing is a phase of trade disputes on your side of the Atlantic, or whether it is a phenomenon indigenous to England. The great tailors' strike, out of which the present proceedings have arisen, has been in many respects one of the most remarkable of all recent movements of the kind. London journeymen tailors of the first-class—those working for West End masters—are a determined and well-organized body of men; and, what is a great thing in a case of the sort, they have traditions. So far back as the beginning of the century, some hundreds of tailors on strike, rather than give in, enlisted *en masse* in a cavalry regiment much in want of recruits, and instead of riding post haste to that bourne to which beggars on horseback are proverbially prone to arrive at, they did good service in the Peninsular war. Even during this present strike they have taken to organizing a club for the payment of passages to America, which are balloted for among the subscribers. In the present case, the masters, after a period of extreme inconvenience to their customers, found it quite possible to supply the place of 3,000 first-class journeymen on strike by recruits from the country, and London nonunionists. Hereupon the system of picketing was established. Nearly all the West-End tailors have their establishments in a comparatively small district just east of Regent-street. At a given order, every street throughout this district was filled with organized parties of the tailors on strike, with directions to watch, trace home and identify every man, woman or child entering the master tailors' shops with bundles or parcels possibly containing clothes. This, of course, grew into a perfect system of terrorism—on one occasion there were 150 pickets in one street—and finally several leading members of the Operatives' Committee were charged by the employers with conspiring to injure and impoverish them in their trade. Baron BRAMWELL, the presiding Judge, went perhaps to extreme lengths in his charge, practically characterizing any attempt at "coercion of the will" in such cases as illegal. To-day the men were brought up for sentence, and were finally discharged with a reprimand, with the exception of one man who had been connected with an actual instance of violence, and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The King in Florence Again—Caprices of the Cholera—Terror of the Superstitious People—The Rumors About Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867.

The King has come back to Florence for a few days, to go through the formality of proroguing Parliament, to receive the new English Minister resident, and to lend a hand in putting in train a few other matters of no greater importance. This accomplished, he will go back to his woods and mountain wilds and make himself happy with his favorite recreation. Meanwhile the great pile of buildings in the extended Boboli gardens, in which his horses are to be kept, are going forward. The walls of new structures are rising, until the great mass begins to near the aspect of a palatial dwelling. Not a little criticism is indulged, and justly, at an outlay of hundreds of thousands for such a purpose, while many a poor artist of merit is languishing for a commission, the moderate price of which would put bread into his mouth, and encourage him to new effort.

The caprices of the cholera show that that dreadful malady neither respects persons nor places. It comes suddenly and mysteriously, and as suddenly disappears. It bounds from one to another remote locality, skipping over great centres of population on its way. Naples, with so much in its condition favorable to the propagation of disease, has nearly escaped, while Palermo has had three and four hundred of its population carried off in a day. Many small towns near the lakes in the north of Italy have suffered severely, and the scourge is not abated. Brescia, in proportion to its population, has suffered more than any other town; but Como, Aosta, and many other places up there in the shadow of the mountains, have not escaped without a terrible infliction.

In Calabria, and in the island of Sicily, the panic caused by fear of the cholera among an ignorant population has produced almost as fatal results as the disease itself. Nearly all the inhabitants of some towns have fled to the mountains, there to die of hunger or exposure. Many have got the half-savage conceit into their heads that the cholera is propagated by persons possessed by the evil spirit, which belief has led to acts of violence, the worst example of which was the seizing of a suspected woman who had practiced the trade of fortune-telling, and roasting her alive in the public square, while the superstitious mob danced around the fire.

At Messina, a town of seventy-five thousand people, the shops are nearly all shut, and every one able to get away has sought some place of supposed security beyond its limits. All this from apprehension of a visitation of the malady, for it has hardly yet touched that city. The memory of the terrible suffering of 1853, when about one-third of the population was carried off, is not without its effect. It is a humiliating fact to make record of, that in some towns in the South, on the appearance of the disease, the magistrates were the first to desert their posts, setting an example of cowardly irresolution to a panic-stricken population. Cases are given where whole families have sickened and died together, unable to obtain succor from outside, and the bodies have remained where they fell. At Messina, in 1853, the bodies were thrown from the windows as the dead carts passed, the drivers of which were in a state of intoxication, so that they might be kept up to their work.

The sudden appearance of the cholera at Albano, that retreat of the higher class of Romans, was attended by noticeable phenomena. It is stated that the weather on the day when the disease first showed itself was extremely warm. All at once there was a fall of a number of degrees in the temperature, which continued for some hours. Then came suddenly sweeping across the district a column of hot air, almost suffocating in its density, and within forty-eight hours more than two hundred deaths by cholera were reported. Among its more conspicuous victims, as is already known, were the dowager Ex-Queen of Naples, Cardinal ALTIERI and the Princess COLOMA-DORIA. One account, written by an observer of the phenomenon, says that the death-laden cloud seemed to come from the direction of the island of Sardinia, and as it passed over the Campagna there was perceived a foul odor, as of decayed animal matter, and the theory is advanced that it might be brought from the marshes of the island, which have been visited the present Summer by millions of grasshoppers, whose bodies have rotted on the soil. The whole number of deaths by cholera in Italy up to the last report is 110,000.

It would be safe not to believe more than half what you hear about GARIBALDI and the meditated invasion of Rome. A tolerably good understanding will probably still be kept up with the present Government of Italy, which is bound to make a show of not wishing to get Rome by any but lawful means. But the project is not given up by anybody, and only wisdom enough is needed, when its execution is undertaken, not to make a mess of it. It is highly probable that GARIBALDI will not move at present, and you may hear before long of his going quietly back to his island. He is now where he has for some time been, in the neighborhood of Sienna. All sorts of reports are still put afloat about him. One day he is going to put off Rome indefinitely, and fly to the aid of Gen. PRIM and the Spanish Revolutionists, and then in the next breath the Candiotes are to have his services.

No letter from Italy can be written without something being said about the finances and the liquidation of ecclesiastical benifices scheme. Well, then, Sig. RATTAZZA, that man of all work, and the most industrious man in Italy, is as busy as a pismire getting everything ready for bringing the church property into the market at once. The Commendatore has so much work on his hands that he will hardly have time to go to Paris, unless late in the season. Business before pleasure is at least his motto, and it would be well if his example were followed by the rest of the Italians. The majority of them will not work if they can help it, and they try every way to escape paying their taxes. There is a law, made not long since, which exacts forty francs a year for the coat of arms on every carriage; and it will hardly be believed that some of the nobility, of a line centuries old, have removed their arms from their panels to avoid paying the tax.

ANGELICO.

Gen. Sheridan's Order Relinquishing Command of the Fifth Military District.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gen. SHERIDAN issued the following order this morning:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—In accordance with the directions contained in paragraph one, of General Orders No. 81, current series from the headquarters of the army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Departure of Gen. Sheridan—His Escort to the Depot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Gen. SHERIDAN and the members of his personal staff left for Leavenworth this evening by railroad.

They were escorted to the depot by the Mayor, the members of the Council, and a number of citizens. Several gentlemen addressed the General in brief but complimentary terms, to which he responded.

Resolutions of regret at his leaving the city were read and adopted. One of the party nominated SHERIDAN for ANDREW JOHNSON'S successor.

The *Republican* in its evening edition reviews the administration of SHERIDAN. It considers the civil administration was a failure, and regards it as the cause of the July riot. The city currency and the sanitary condition of New-Orleans are severely condemned. But the military rule of Gen. SHERIDAN is highly extolled.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

A telegram from New-Orleans, says Gen. SHERIDAN will leave there to-night, by railroad. He will probably arrive here late Saturday night, and will be met at the depot by the Committee of Reception, and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The public demonstration will not take place until Monday night, when there will be a grand torchlight procession, embracing the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic societies, and the citizens generally.

The Dismal Swamp Canal—Heavy Rains on the Coast of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

At Norfolk, yesterday, 760 shares of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, being the interest of the State of Virginia, were sold at auction, averaging about $18 per share. The entire cost of the canal was $1,300,000, and its par value was formerly $250 per share—the depreciation being caused principally by the war. The National Government owns 800 shares, while only 384 shares are held by individual stockholders. The cost of repairs necessary to put the canal in thorough working order is estimated at $500,000 or $600,000.

The heavy rains which have recently prevailed on the Peninsula, and in all this section of Virginia, besides being productive of great damage to the crops, have caused much sickness. The fevers which affect the residents, in some instances, approach to the form of epidemics. The strip of country lying between Hampton and Mill Creek, intersected as it is by numerous creeks and marshes, has become exceedingly malarious, and whole families are prostrated with fever and ague, and other diseases engendered by the noxious vapors.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been quite ill with fever at Chesapeake Hall, but is now convalescent.

Many of the residents of Hampton attribute the prevailing sickness to the enlargement of the National Cemetery near that village and the removal of the bodies for re-interment.

Gov. PIERPOINT addressed the citizens at Portsmouth yesterday, on the coming political campaign in the State. The schooner *Wydall*, from Rio with coffee, sailed to-day for Baltimore.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-seventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning.

Several memorials were presented and referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Cities, reported the following article:

SECTION 1. The chief executive power in cities shall be vested in a Mayor, who shall be elected by the electors of the city, and shall hold his office for three years. He shall take care that the laws and city ordinances are faithfully executed. He shall receive, at stated times, for his services, a compensation to be established by law, and which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected. He shall not receive, during that period, any other emolument from the city. He shall hold no other office and shall be ineligible for the next three years after the expiration of his term.

SEC. 2. Any Mayor may be removed by the Governor, but only after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in defence, and for causes to be assigned in the order of removal. In case the office of any Mayor shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve upon the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen until the vacancy shall be filled.

SEC. 3. Except in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, their number, the mode of their election, and their term of service, shall be prescribed by law. In New-York and Brooklyn the legislative power shall be vested in a Common Council composed of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of twelve members, to be chosen by the electors of the City at large. They shall be classified so that three Aldermen shall go out of office each year; and, after the expiration of their several terms, under such classification, the term of office shall be four years. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one member from each ward, and shall be elected annually.

SEC. 4. The Common Council in New-York and Brooklyn, and the Boards of Aldermen in other cities, shall possess such powers as may be conferred upon them by the Legislature, but they shall have no executive powers. Every act, ordinance, resolution, proceeding which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council of New-York or Brooklyn, or the Board of Aldermen of any other city, shall, before it shall take effect, be presented to the Mayor for his approval. If he approve it he shall sign it. If not, he shall return it to the Board in which it originated, with his objections, within ten days, or the next stated meeting of such Board thereafter. Such Board, after the expiration of ten days from the time of such return, may proceed to consider such act, ordinance, resolution or proceeding, and if, upon such recommendation, two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council of New-York or Brooklyn, or to the Board of Aldermen of any other city, shall agree to pass the same, or if the Mayor shall not return such act, ordinance, resolution or proceeding within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 6. Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall choose their own President and Clerk, and other officers as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 7. The Comptroller, or chief financial officer, and the Receivers of Taxes and Assessments of New-York and Brooklyn shall be chosen by the electors of the city; their respective terms of office shall be three years; they shall appoint all subordinate officers in their respective departments. They may be removed in the same manner as a Mayor may be removed by the Governor. In case either of the said offices shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which the officer was elected, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor until the next city election. Except that when the vacancy shall be created by removal, it shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 8. Heads of Departments and officers charged with the administration of departments, shall be appointed by the Mayor. Subordinate officers and departments shall be appointed by the head or other officers in charge of such departments. All other executive officers shall be appointed by the Mayor. Any officer appointed by the Mayor may be removed by him at pleasure. All City officers, whose offices may be hereafter created by law, shall be chosen by the electors of the City or some district or division thereof, or appointed by the City authorities as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 9. Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, and all other Justices of the Superior Court not of record, shall be elected by the electors of the City, or such district or division thereof as shall be prescribed by law. Their term of office shall be four years. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. In case of a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, such vacancy may be filled by electors, but only for the the residue of the unexpired term. Any such Justice may be removed by such Court, as may be prescribed by law, but only after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in defence and for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

SEC. 10. The State for the purpose of local government shall be divided into counties, towns, cities and villages as heretofore, and no other local divisions or districts shall be made, nor shall any territory be annexed to a city except for the purpose of changing its boundaries. All existing laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall become inoperative upon the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 11. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article. General laws shall also be passed for the organization of the governments of cities, and no special act shall be passed, except in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of such act cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 12. The Board of Supervisors of New-York is abolished, and the duties of such Board shall be performed by the Mayor and Common Council, as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 13. All city elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the official year shall begin on the first day of May.

SEC. 14. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a systematic code the laws of the State relating to the government of cities, with such alterations and amendments thereto as to them shall seem practicable and expedient. They shall report such proceedings to the Legislature for its action thereon.

SEC. 15. Every city shall determine the amount to be raised by tax thereon for city purposes, including police and sanitary expenses; but no money shall be so raised for any purpose not previously authorized by law.

SEC. 16. Nothing in this article contained shall effect the power of the Legislature in matters of quarantine, or relating to the port of New-York, or the interests of the State in the lands under water, and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers or slips in any city.

Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY submitted the following minority report in reference to municipal affairs:

The undersigned, concurring with the majority of the Committee in most of their recommendations, dissents from those which confer upon the Mayors the sole power of appointing all the officers of cities, including the members of Boards of Administration, commonly called Commissions, except the Comptroller and one or two other officers. Such a power is entirely foreign to the genius of republican institutions, and unknown, in fact, in any department of our Government, State or Federal. In the City of New-York it would constitute a patronage in a single person greater than that of the entire government of most of the States of the Union, and create an autocracy which, if it did not, by reason of the ineligibility of the Mayor to reelection, enable him to secure his place indefinitely, could nevertheless enable him to name his successor and perpetuate his rule, or to place himself in any other position within the power of the electoral body to bestow. In the hands of an ambitious man such a power would be fraught with the greatest danger to the interests of the community. The object sought for can much more safely be effected by giving to the Mayor a complete supervision of the City officers and power of removal. He dissents also from the proposition to have municipal elections in the Spring separately from the general elections, not only for the expense but because of the fact of two exciting elections in one year will keep the people in constant agitation, and thus leave the canvass to those who have the desire to be in turmoil, or who seek to advance themselves to office. All experience has shown that municipal elections held at different times from the general elections, do not command the same attention. This question may be safely left to the Legislature. Believing that the highest considerations of political practice as well as the safety of the people of cities demand that their public officers should be held directly answerable to them, and that they should not be called from their avocations more than once a year to attend elections, the following sections are, therefore, submitted:

SEC. —. There shall be chosen every two years by the electors at large of every city a Mayor, who shall be the chief Executive officer thereof, and whose duty shall also be to see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, to have access to all books and documents in their respective offices and to examine their subordinates on oath. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers from office, whether they be elected or appointed, for violation or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the party complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

SEC. —. There shall be chosen every three years by the electors at large of every city a Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Receiver of Taxes and Assessments, who shall have charge of the Departments of Finance, streets and the collection of taxes respectively. There shall be such other officers in cities as the Legislature shall provide; but for this purpose cities may be classified according to population, and different officers provided for the various classes. All officers for whose election or appointment no provision is made in this article shall be elected by the voters of the City at large or some division thereof, or appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, as shall be provided by law. The manner of filling vacancies in cities shall be prescribed by law.

No city officer shall, during his term of office, hold a seat in the Common Council of the city or in the Legislature of the State, and the acceptance of such a seat shall vacate his office.

(Signed) HENRY C. MURPHY.

Mr. FRANCIS, from the same Committee, submitted the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: As one of the Committee on Cities, I wish to say I disagree with the report of the majority in this: That it proposes the establishment within the State, under the name of City Governments, of local sovereignties, superior to, and above and beyond control of, the State itself—thus practically applying to the State of New-York the same obnoxious doctrine which the rebels of the South sought to enforce for their States with respect to the Union. This whole idea of city independence from the State control is the same in principle as the old Southern idea of State independence of Federal authority. It belongs to the same pestilent family, and carried out in practice, would involve the State in perplexities, dangers, and possible future calamities, even as we have seen its disastrous results worked out in the collision of States with the sovereignty of the Union. * * Whence do cities derive their powers of government? Why, their very organization comes from the State. They obtain their charters from State authority. The theory of our Government has ever been that they shall be invested with certain limited powers, with a view to local convenience and efficiency in government, and these powers may be changed as the State shall deem expedient. Now it is proposed that the State shall abrogate its powers altogether in the essential matter of city government, and delegate supreme authority to them over all important interests within their jurisdiction. Thus it is recommended to be reared within the State municipal sovereignties, invested with extraordinary powers, which the State must not and cannot in any way interfere with, whatever the emergency may be, or however much the interests of the Commonwealth at large shall be imperiled by city misgovernment. The doctrine is utterly opposed to the principles of our political system; it involves a surrender of State authority and sovereignty over a large proportion of its material interests; it invites antagonism: it is the proposed centralization of power, so that in its workings it might soon be said that New-York City is the State, the same as it is now remarked of the French capital that Paris is France. A city has no more claim to independent government than the smallest town in the State. There is to a large extent identity of interests between city and country. Maladministration, inefficiency and bad government in our great commercial metropolis, seriously affects the interests of the people of the whole State. This whole question has been concisely stated in the speech of the honorable gentleman from Albany (Mr. A. J. PARKER.) Millions upon millions of our property are held in New-York City. Scores of thousands of people from all sections of the State are to-day doing business in New-York City either as buyers or sellers. * * * * * Is there safety for the State, safety for the material and personal interests of its citizens in establishing by constitutional law the principle of almost complete municipal independence—nullifying State sovereignty, which created the Government, so that they shall henceforth be cut loose from its controlling authority, and be managed by the power of local King Caucus? Another serious question presents itself here—an ever present, growing and menacing evil in large cities. We know that dangerous classes abound therein—persons who harbor and carry on every species of knavery, who are fully organized in political associations, with caucus machinery perfected, and ambitious leaders intent on plunder, we know they constitute an element of fearful evil in the politics of our cities, and especially in the City of New-York. Is it wise that the State should give up its power to hold in subjection this vicious element, whose supremacy would inaugurate a reign of terror, and whose voting power has already manifested itself in the elevation of corrupt and dangerous men to offices of trust. * * * *

I do not propose to enter into a discussion of the several Commissions authorized by the Legislature from time to time, for the management of State and other interests in New-York. I may say, however, that the Health Commission has given us the record of its efficient work in repelling pestilence, not only from the City, but from the State at large; that the Central Park Commission has presented a memorial of its ability and faithfulness in that great breathing-place for the million, which abounds with the beautiful in art and nature; that the Fire Department Commission has restored order and good government where chaos and rowdyism formerly prevailed; and that, above all, the Metropolitan Police Commission has, in these many years of severe trial and popular tumult and danger, afforded protection to life and property beyond any vicinity afforded within the district in the comparatively quiet times before its establishment. The same is true of the workings of the Capitol Police organization of this district; and I believe I utter the almost unanimous opinion of the order-loving and law-abiding people—without respect to party—of Troy and the adjacent villages embraced within the district, when I declare with all the earnestness of sincere conviction, that its continuance is deemed by them vital to their security. It has given us peace and good order, whereas, before the system was put in operation, and under the municipal plan of police, crime was rampant and criminals were seldom brought to justice. The district plan of police is one of its chief merits. It is less expensive, for it requires little more than the same machinery necessary for a single place. All officers have equal power throughout the district; otherwise, and as the majority of the Committee on Cities propose, officers would be limited to one place, and going beyond that place into another county, delays would be inevitable in pursuing criminals, and justice often baffled. Another great advantage of the district plan is this: in case of riotous proceedings all the force of the district may be readily concentrated at a single point. Identity of interests render the district plan desirable. The settlements are almost continuous throughout our capital Police district, all requiring common protection. Smaller places like Greenbush, West Troy, Green Island, Cohoes and Lansingburgh, could not or would not have Police organizations sufficient for protection against raids from larger places, while under the isolated Police power they must rely upon themselves and cannot have help from their neighbors; under the district plan as at present, all the Police may be concentrated from all the places of the district to put down criminal demonstrations in any one locality therein. As to the expense of the system, a fact or two may here be mentioned. Under the old municipal organization which the majority of the Committee on Cities would revive, as I conceive, in the most obnoxious form, the Police expenses of Troy, and upon a specie basis, amounted to about $50,000 a year; now, with prices enhanced for services of all kinds some 50 per cent., the cost of the capital Police to our City is less than $30,000 Again, under the old Police organization of Troy, West Troy, &c., little protection was affirmed: the people got little except partisan machines for their money, and the losses from thefts, burglaries, and incendiarisms, amounted to much more than the entire cost of our present Police; now, on the other hand, positive protection is afforded. In the consideration of this subject the fact should be recognized that a different system is necessary for the government of cities than that which prevailed, and worked perhaps for most part satisfactorily, many years ago. The number of officers has greatly increased, and larger and multitudinous interests have now to be looked after. In our large cities there are two large classes composing our voting population—the industrious and the vicious. By reason of great expenses of living, and the sharp competition existing in business, the industrious are steadily occupied in their vocation, and have little time to attend to political movements while the idle and the vicious devote a large share of their time to politics. They attend primary meetings, manage caucuses and pack conventions. So they exercise power and organize corruption in our city governments. And thus the vicious element governs and plunders the tax-payers. Deeming the police organizations under the Metropolitan District plan vital to the security of the interests of cities and places where it has been established, and is now in successful operation, the undersigned proposes the following section, in addition to others that may be adopted by the Convention, to form an article in the Constitution, reserving his opinion upon the other sections referred to until brought before us for action:

SEC. —. The present police organizations of the several districts, cities and incorporated villages of the State, shall continue to exist during the will of the Legislature and subject at all times to its control by law; and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters shall be at the Capital, and who shall exercise such supervision over these and such other police organizations as may be established by law, as the Legislature shall prescribe. The term of office and compensation of the Superintendent of Police, and the number, grades and pay of his subordinates shall be fixed by law.

J. M. FRANCIS.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS said that in the main he agreed with the majority report, but there were some things in it in which he did not fully concur, but he would not make a minority report, preferring to express his views when the subject should come up for consideration.

Mr. HARRIS stated that Mr. FRANCIS had notified him of his intention to make a minority report.

Mr. TAPPAN moved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of holding a portion of the session of this Convention during the month of September in the City of New-York. Lost.

FINANCES AND CANALS.

The consideration of the reports on State finances and canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. E. BROOKS concluded his remarks with the following suggestions: That all the canal debts be consolidated into one debt, to be known as the State canal debt, which shall be paid as it falls due according to the provisions of the existing Constitution but excluding the $200,000 acquired from the canal receipts for the support of the State Government. That the canal revenues, after paying debts, and interest, and expenses, as they fall due, shall be expended first in enlarging or doubling the thirteen locks west of Montezuma, or in removing the wall-benches upon the eastern division of the Erie Canal, as shall be deemed most expedient by those placed in charge of the canals. That the advances of $18,007,289 to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, and other canal purposes, raised by taxation since 1846, including simple interest at five per cent., be postponed until the above and all other improvements, which by law may be deemed necessary to keep the canal in thorough order and repair. That to secure the foregoing provisions, a sinking fund be set apart after 1868, of blank dollars per annum.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER earnestly advocated the adoption of the report of the Canal Committee.

Mr. ANDREWS did not believe there was any immediate necessity for the enlargement of the canal, but while he could not support the plan of the Canal Committee, he was utterly opposed to the proposition of the Finance Committee. There was a middle ground that could be occupied, but he would not tie the people so that it would be difficult to make changes that might be deemed necessary.

Provide for the payment of the debt and submit the question of enlargement and the incurring of further expenditures to the people in 1872. A plan something like this would meet his approval.

Mr. CONGER reviewed the question of canal enlargement, and advocated the plan of the Finance Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The consideration of the reports of the committees on Finances and Canals was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONGER concluded his remarks in defence of the Finance report and in opposition to the plan for incurring additional debt.

Mr. CARPENTER was willing to favor measures for the enlargement of canals when the necessities of commerce shall require it, but he did not think evidence had been produced to show that that necessity existed at present. He opposed the canal report because it tends to prolong the payment of the public debt, and violates the public faith in so doing.

Progress was reported, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The City Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Sept. 5, 1867.

You are in error when you state that the Citizens' Association advocates, in its plan for the government of the City of New-York, "the establishment of a high property qualification for municipal legislators in both branches of the Common Council, with a limitation of the local franchise to voters assessed on not less than five thousand dollars' worth of property." By again consulting the plan of the Association you will find that it is proposed to leave the Board of Aldermen to be constituted as at present, while it proposes to attach a property qualification to the members and electors of the Board of Councilmen (the lower Board) only. The object of this plan is to give the whole people representation in the Board of Aldermen, thus providing against any attack upon their interests, and at the same time giving direct tax-payers a separate representation in the lower Board, thus giving property an additional guarantee of protection. It is thought that this judicious union will tend to stop extravagant expenditure.

It may be true that every person who rents a house or tenement pays his proportion of taxes; but our object is good and economical government, and we must recollect that when taxes are paid in the shape of rent they are considered as rent alone, and do not, as the increased rents in consequence of increased taxation are small, make so powerful and direct an effect as when the increase is of thousands of dollars in the tax bills, by which the owner's attention is fixed prominently upon the cause of the increase.

Again we must recollect that the expense of opening and grading streets, laying sewers, &c., comes directly and solely from the property-owners. The two Boards are dealing mostly with questions of the expenditure of money, and we think that those who pay many of these burdens solely and all of them directly should have a separate voice in saying whether they shall be increased. The Common Council deals with no subjects affecting the ultimate liberty of the people.

Please call public attention to our plan of raising taxes—see section 14. As this whole subject is most important, our Association has submitted its plan for public discussion, and we are glad to see you taking the matter in hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. MERLETT, Cor. Secretary.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Day—Degrees Conferred—Appointment of Dr. Chace as Regent—Dinner Speeches—Farewell of Dr. Sears, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

The Alumni of the University, in numbers far exceeding that of several years past, assembled this morning on the campus, and, forming a procession, marched to the old meeting-house, where, long before, the lady friends of the students had gone, and in the high galleries waited for their friends.

The graduating class numbers but thirty-six, the University not having yet recovered from the loss occasioned by the demand for young men to fight in the army. Of these eighteen had "parts" assigned them and acquitted themselves with honor. The Salutatorian, COLE; the Valedictorian, COGGESHALL, and AMES, son of Judge AMES, of this city, are especially worthy of mention and commendation.

After a Presidency of twelve years Dr. BARNAS SEARS retires from the head of this institution to enter upon the direction and administration of the most princely benefaction of all time, the PEABODY donation. Dr. SEARS was graduated here forty-two years ago, and has now attained the age of 60 years, but his natural strength is unabated and his tall and commanding figure unbowed. No college President has had such unvarying success, in all the land, in the discharge of the duties of his position, as Dr. SEARS, and he leaves his post regretted by the whole body of Alumni and the friends of the University. He enters immediately upon his new sphere of labor, and purposes to reside at Staunton, Va.

No successor has as yet been elected to the vacancy. Rev. Dr. GEO. J. CHACE, the oldest Professor among the Faculty, and who fills the chair of instruction in chemistry and geology, has been appointed by the corporation of the University as Regent for one year. Prof. CHACE was graduated here in 1830, and has been Professor here thirty-four years. Rev. Prof. DIMON has been mentioned as a successor to Dr. SEARS, but the University, with all its catholicity and liberality, is compelled by its charter to have a President in communion with the Baptist Church, and that would exclude Prof. DIMON.

The Faculty contains six professorships and five preceptorships. One chair has been lately made vacant by the death of Prof. DUNN, whose loss to the University and the world is greatly lamented. The entire body of students appeared to-day wearing crape, and his accustomed seat in the church, near the platform, was draped in mourning and left vacant (?) Indeed, the whole of the exercises have had a sombre aspect, occasioned in part by the death of this beloved professor and the departure of Dr. SEARS. During the address of the valedictarian the retiring President was visibly affected by the touching allusions of the speaker, and tears filled many other eyes beside his. On no previous anniversary have the friends of the University met under such circumstances of peculiar sadness.

After the exercises at the church had ended the Alumni marched up a steep hill,—which might well be the original hill Difficulty, of Bunyan—to a huge tent pitched in the rear of the chapel, and dined. Owing to an unexpectedly large attendance of Alumni—some three hundred or more—the loaves and fishes provided were not sufficient for the occasion, and as there was here no miracle, there was considerable grumbling.

Dr. SEARS, in introducing the intellectual part of the festivities, spoke of the history of the institution, and the principles and intentions of its founders, and expressed the hope that He who has had this college in His sacred keeping would still smile upon it.

In calling upon Gov. BURNSIDE, he said that we had the privilege of beating our swords into plowshares and turning our Generals, who could not be fairly beaten, into Governors. Gen. BURNSIDE, in a few appropriate words, welcomed the Alumni to the State of Rhode Island. Gov. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, made a most felicitous address, in which he spoke of the departure of ROGER WILLIAMS—by some called banishment—from the old Bay State, by which a new Commonwealth had been given to the American Union and a new University to the republic of letters. Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, briefly expressed the sympathy of his State and his pleasure at being present on such an occasion. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, spoke of the marked likeness between and friendship existing everywhere among men of collegiate education; that there was no danger of an aristocracy built up by our colleges, for their students come from all classes of society. He denied that he was a negro-worshipper, for at his college they had not been taught to restrict kind deeds by the color of the skin. He hoped to live to see education all over the land free to all; and may we love the young and the poor, and go down to the bottom of humanity and build up mankind for the Lord's sake.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Chancellor TOBEY has been filled by the election, by the trustees, of Hon. WILLIAM S. PATTEN, of this City, who was graduated in the class of 1818, and in 1856 elected a trustee.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was received by twenty-eight students, and Bachelor of Philosophy by eight. Master of Arts in course was given to twenty-four. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Arts, JOHN R. DORRANCE, of this City; Master of Arts, Hon. CHARLES C. VAN ZANT, of Newport, (of Union College;) *ad eundem*, JAMES A. BLACKINGTON, of Boston; Doctor of Divinity, Rev. WM. H. EATON, of Nashua, N. H., of the class of 1845; Doctor of Laws, Hon. CHARLES S. BRADLEY, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of this State; class of 1838.

Brown University has always been chary of conferring honors, and can repel the charge sometimes made that human agency has a great deal more to do in the making of a Doctor of Divinity than has the hand of Providence.

The venerable Judge WILLIAMS, of Taunton, Mass., of the Class of 1801, the oldest graduate present. Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Yale, of the Class of 1847, and Rev. Mr. DENNISON, of the same class, spoke briefly. Rev. Dr. COSWELL, Professor Emeritus, called the attention of the Alumni to a biographical register of those of their number who had served in the war.

Rev. Dr. SEARS, in closing the exercises, said: "Gentlemen, I stand before you for the last time in my official capacity. For twelve years I have felt and thought and acted, I might almost say, for Brown University. It has been the idol of my thoughts. You cannot conceive the pang it costs me to tear myself away from these scenes. Pledging myself to do what I may still for the honor and prosperity of Brown University, and with these few words, I must respectfully give to the Alumni, the faculty and the students of this University my farewell."

After the singing of a hymn the benediction was pronounced, and the exercises of the ninety-ninth Commencement were ended. This evening the usual levee was held at the Presidential mansion, at which were present many distinguished gentlemen. Among them were Chief-Justice CHASE, Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, late Minister to France; Hon. BEN PERLEY POORE; Hon. JOHN S. BRAYTON, of Fall River; Gen. UNDERWOOD, of Boston, and others.

Class reunions—wood, tin, silver, and one of gold—have been held during the week. The Class of 1817 celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at the residence of their classmate, Hon. CHARLES JACKSON, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island. Out of a class of twenty-five, ten still survive, and most of them were present.

CLIFTON HARRIS, the negro murderer of the two old women in Auburn, Me., has become much broken in spirit since his confinement in the Maine State Prison, and now asserts that his testimony against VERRILL, his accomplice, was true in every particular. He says that his recent partial retraction was induced by promises that a pardon should be procured for him.

How and Where to Educate our Sons.

"Teach them that which they will practice when they become men." I offer better advantages for a short, practical, useful course of study than can be had elsewhere, and refer to the best educators and business men. Visit the institution, or address H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess, the nerves shattered, the stomach weakened, the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy, pour some fresh oil into your lamp in the shape of PLANTATION BITTERS, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

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SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new and elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c., just received.

MARRIED.

BUNCE—STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Reuben Riley, JOHN F. BUNCE, of New-York, to MAGGIE STELLENWERF, of the former place.

CLOSE—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Bishop Falkner, EDWIN H. CLOSE to GUSSIE, daughter of Richard Williams, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLINS—AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas Stephenson, JOSEPH W. COLLINS, of Staten Island, to HELEN, eldest daughter of Mrs. Austin. No cards.

DE BEVOISE—WESTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, by Rev. F. McNierney, MICHAEL C. DE BEVOISE, Esq., to Miss MARGARET WESTON, both of this City. No cards.

JACK—SAYLES.—At Pascoag, R. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Mowry Phillips, Rev. ALEX. B. JACK, of Newburgh, N. Y., to CELESTIA S. SAYLES, youngest daughter of Whipple Sayles, Esq.

MCCLEAN—NIGHTINGALE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. James C. Nightingale, JOHN MCCLEAN to BELLA NIGHTINGALE.

TALBOT—TALBOT.—At Northampton, Mass., Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., of Boston, GEORGE W. TALBOT to VIOLETTA, daughter of Charles N. Talbot, all of New-York.

VAN VLIET—CLAUSEN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, by Rev. E. Van Slyke, W. E. VAN VLIET to MARY S. CLAUSEN, youngest daughter of Ira Clausen.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—At Caldwell, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, HUGH, only child of Augustus H. and Fannie M. Aikman, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

BARNES.—At Pine Orchard, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 4, MINNIE LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward L. and H. Louise Barnes, of Orange, N. J., aged 14 months.

Remains taken to Waltham, Mass., for interment.

BELDEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at Oxford, Orange County, after a short illness, ROBERT W., son of Robert H. and Cornelia E. Belden, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his grandfather, Bauman Lowe, No. 56 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HASSLER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Ida and Capt. J. J. S. Hassler, 4th Infantry, U. S. Army, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 42 East 4th-st., Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

LEACH.—At his son's residence, Woodlawn House, N. Y., Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, a native of Romsey, Hampshire, and for some years a resident of Liverpool, England, aged 92 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Liverpool and Hampshire papers please copy.

MYERS.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 5, WILLIAM MYERS.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

PRICE.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 5, KITTIE A. PRICE, widow of Thomson Price.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 57 West 9th-st., on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SLOAT.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, after a long illness, ANNIE M., daughter of J. D. and Sophia Sloat, deceased, aged 17 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 63 North Moore-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock.

STAPLES.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, NORMAN M., only son of the late Norman and Annie M. Staples, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Muir, No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, after a lingering illness, HENRY E. STEVENS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 East 13th-st., without further invitation.

SUCKLEY.—At his residence in Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 2, JOHN SUCKLEY, Esq., aged 89 years.

TERRY.—In Stanwich, Fairfield County, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen Terry, of Hartford, Conn., and daughter of S. B. and H. Lyon, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, JAMES EDWARD, infant son of Ebenezer B. and Rose A. Wood, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 248 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-six years, stout built, brown hair, full face, five feet seven inches high, mustache. Dressed as follows: Black pants, good boots, Scotch plaid woolen shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. —.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 55 East River, aged about fifty-five to sixty years, slim built, gray hair, good teeth, thin face, gray and brown mustache, whiskers and beard. Dressed as follows: Hat, white linen coat, black cloth pants, Congress gaiters, white socks, white undershirt, linen shirt and white muslin drawers, linen collar and black neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: Pair of suspenders, silver spectacles in case, comb, buckhorn knife, one blade, and card with figures on it. Body has not been in the water long.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 183.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found on the east side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, aged about 45 years, medium built, light brown hair, blue eyes, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Fancy black and white straw bonnet, lavender ribbons, needle-worked collar, black shawl, brown merino spotted dress, balmoral skirt, green and black stripes at the bottom, quilted petticoat, white muslin chemise, white stockings, and leather shoes laced up the front. Found on the person the following amount of money: $5 50. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS' SUITS, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 dollars, at the POPULAR DEPOT. WOOD & WARING, No. 98 Bowery.

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R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, WILL INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache. Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M., the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 8 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On Friday, Sept. 6, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Station C, 8:45 P. M.; Station D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS, READY THIS WEEK.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York, will publish the following important books:

On the 5th of September, WIT AND WISDOM OF DON QUIXOTE. 1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. Price $1 25.

"We find gleaming from the text of Cervantes all that is knightly and noble. This volume is a selection of the choicest proverbs and witticisms contained in Don Quixote."

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE INSPIRATION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES. By T. F. CURTIS, D. D., Late Professor of Theology in the University at Lewisburgh, Penn. 1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. $2.

This work contains the most complete and important synopsis and review of all the chief modern theories of inspiration extant.

They are classified in reference to the importance they attach to the divine or to the human element in inspiration. Of the former, those considered are the Roman Catholic view, the Modern High Church, the Orthodox Protestant Theory, verbal or dynamical. Of those which ignore the Divine element: Strauss, Baur, Renan, Theodore Parker. Opinions mediating between the two: Schleiermacher, De Wette, Neander, Dr. Priestly, Dr. Pye Smith, Coleridge, Arnold, Stanley, Colenso, Dr. Davidson, Robertson, Farrar. External difficulties as to the infallibility of the Old Testament: its Chronology, Geology, the Antiquity of Man, Six Days. Internal difficulties: documentary and anonymous character of many books, formation of the Canon. Teachings of the New Testament as to the inspiration of the Old. How far is infallibility claimed for the New Testament inspiration, by Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul. The genealogies, the synopsis. Dangers of giving up everything. Tendencies to rationalism and to mysticism. Authority in religion. The Paraclete. New Testament documents. True view of inspiration. Its bearing on existing denominations. Proofs of Divine authority of Christianity indicated.

On the 6th of September, THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "Social Statics," "Essays," &c. Volume II. 12mo. 565 pages. Price $2 50.

"Mr. Spencer is equally remarkable for his search after first principles; for his acute attempts to decompose mental phenomena into their primary elements; and for his broad generalizations of mental activity, mind in connection with instinct, and all the analogies presented by life in its universal aspects."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

On the 7th of September, HOME LIFE: A JOURNAL. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of "Amy Herbert," "A Glimpse of the World," &c. 1 volume, 12mo, Cloth. $2.

This tale was written with the wish to illustrate not only a few fundamental principles of education, but also the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon the endeavor to carry them out under ordinary circumstances, and among ordinary people.

A NEW EDITION OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN, Theoretically and practically considered, including descriptive details of the Ores, Fuels and Fluxes employed, the preliminary operation of Calcination, the Blast, Refining, the Puddling Furnaces, Engines and Machinery, and the various processes in union, &c., &c. By W. TRURAN. Second edition. Revised from the Manuscripts of the late Mr. TRURAN, by J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, author of "A Manual of Metallurgy;" And WILLIAM H. DORMAN, C. E. One volume, large 8vo. Illustrated with 84 plates. Price $10.

"Mr. Truran's work is really the only one deserving the name of a treatise upon and text-book of the iron manufacture of the Kingdom. It gives a most comprehensive and minute exposition of present practice, as the term may be applied to iron manufacture as distinguished from strictly professional subjects. The author does not go out of his way to theorize upon how iron should be or may be made, but he describes how it is made in all the iron districts of the Kingdom."—*Engineer.*

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8. Tale of Two Cities, and Hard Times.

THE REMAINING VOLUMES WILL BE READY IN A FEW WEEKS.

THE RIVERSIDE EDITION of Dickens' Works is the most elegant library edition ever issued, containing all the illustrations by Seymour, Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Darley, Gilbert and others, engraved on steel, handsomely bound in green cloth. Price per vol., $2 50.

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PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867. PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED. EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices. LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE, No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE will hold their regular monthly meeting at Headquarters, (Masonic Hall,) No. 116 East 13th-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as the preliminary arrangement for the Fall campaign will be made at this meeting. By order

D. B. NORTHRUP, President.

H. S. BANGHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111¾	112	Gold	142¼	142⅜
Coupon, 1881	112⅛	112¼	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
5-20 Regist'd '62	109½	109¾	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅛	114⅝	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110¼	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅝	108⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 C., '67	108¾	108⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg	99⅛	99⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

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These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
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SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
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No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
SEPT. 5, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of both preferred and common stock will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 7th inst. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the issue of new Certificates of their Stock, in place of Certificates Nos. 17,799 and 17,800, each for 20 shares, in the name of George W. Barney, which were lost on the mail between Newport, R. I., and New-York City, on or about the 13th of July ult.

Any party to whom same may be presented for negotiation or sale is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who alone are authorized to transfer it.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$6,500 WANTED ON BEST CITY property; also, $5,450 on country property ... principals only treated with. Address MERCHANT, Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling situated on the 8th-av. near 52d-st., and near the great Boulevard-av, and the crossing of Broadway, which will make the 8th-av. a great business thoroughfare; price $18,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 417 4th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment double house, corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; in fine order; immediate possession; lot 34x133 feet, with stable on rear; price $18,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.
Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM of 30 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., 32 miles from the City; good house, completely furnished with new barn and all necessary outbuildings, together with 1 cow, 3 horses, hogs, sheep, &c., with family carriage, farm wagon, and a complete set of all tools and farming implements. Price for all $11,500; terms easy; would exchange for City property. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITuated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 210 Water-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR STATION ON STATEN Island Railroad, good house, 10 rooms, fine shade, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c., with 3 acres; only $4,000; now rented till May next at $600 per annum; rent to go to purchaser in advance, or possession this Autumn. Address R. P. C., Box No. 109 Times Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable residences on South-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; lot 250 feet front, 300 feet deep; good house, with ten rooms; new stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of J. ELLIOT CONDICT, No. 2 Warren-st., New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERford Park, N. J., a fine new country house and two acres of land; Erie Railway; forty minutes; a choice locality. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in West Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; contains 33 acres, with an abundance of fruit and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

AT BERGEN, N. J., HANDSOME RESIdence with 12 lots; also, country seats and farms for sale at Orange, Millburn, Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. Prices, $3,000 to $30,000. CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 Times Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 10 to 20 miles of New-York City; a place suitable for a gentleman's residence, Winter or Summer, in exchange for desirable City lots in upper part of the island. Address S. J. N., Box No. 356 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.
No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AN ELEgant mansion with two acres; water front; about forty minutes from City Hall; accessible by boats or cars all Winter; heated with steam; hot and cold water; with every comfort of a City house; owner desires to travel, and will let it cheap for six months to a first-class family of adults, who are careful and responsible. Address W. B., box No. 113 Times Office.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT Tompkinsville, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of first landing, to let from Oct. 1 to June 15; 11 rooms; view of the bay; rent $100 per month. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors; also, single rooms on fourth floor. No. 34 West 15th-st.

A.—HOUSES, STORES, LOFTS, BASE-MENTS, Offices, &c., to let, in all locations and at all prices. Permits of BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

DESK-ROOM TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE most central and finest offices on Broadway. Address Post-office Box, No. 5,675.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE TO let, No. 187 9th-st. For terms, apply at No. 15 St. Mark's-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 6 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES wanted, for first-class tenants, at from $200 to $500 per month.
H. G. BROWN & CO.,
No. 104 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—A FIVE OR TEN YEARS' LEASE of a store with two windows on 6th-av., between 20th and 40th sts. Address L. RAY, No. 251 Bowery.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

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CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

Rev. A. A. Reinke,	Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Robert Bonner,
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James R. Floyd,	James M. Coburn,
Erastus W. Smith,	D. M. Earl,
W. A. Meade,	Cornelius Poillon,
Gardner A. Sage,	George Mitchell
August Noel,	Thomas Crane.

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

PRICES REDUCED.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 5.
For circulars, apply to C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or the Principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 36th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PIANISTS, VOcalists and harpists, inform their pupils they will commence their instruction on Monday, Sept. 9. Schools attended and classes formed. Address BEER & SCHIRMER, Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address
Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information, apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 238 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck,	H. O. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE NIGHT-SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE DAY-SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.
FREE ORPHEON VOCAL CLASSES.
FREE READING-ROOM.
The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the Ninth Annual Session will begin on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next.
Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the Night-School, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
All applications for admission to the Free Night-School must be made during the month of September, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
All necessary information pertaining to the other Schools of the Cooper Union can be obtained at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM. S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A FAMily of high respectability presents a most desirable opportunity for a few young ladies participating with their own two daughters in the advantages of a first-class education in the English branches; French, German, Italian and Spanish languages; music, vocal and instrumental; drawing and painting, plain and ornamental needlework—a Parisian lady, together with an experienced music teacher and pianiste, residing in the family. House beautifully located, with fine river view and extensive grounds, within an hour's sail of New-York. A mother's affection and care pervading all the school and family arrangements, a very happy home will be insured to the young people committed to their charge, in accordance with their general welfare, moral, mental and physical; literary and musical entertainments in the home circle; references to families of the first respectability, and several clergymen. Address E. N., Box No. 140 Times Office.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, ESTablished 1849, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, spelling, correspondence, &c., privately taught by lesson, month or quarter. Twenty writing lessons, $2 50—always in sessions.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av, and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MRS. LEVIE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 118 East 59th-st., near 2d-av., will open Sept. 9.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 129th-st. and Harlem River.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS FARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st., East.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A PARISIAN LADY, a most competent teacher of French and music, would like to make some new engagements with pupils. Apply to Mme. BONDON, No. 72 or No. 104 West 20th-st.; if personally, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR French and music in a Seminary: Family Teacher for English, French and music, Tennessee: Lady for French, in Southern Seminary, and several for music, &c., in Middle States. GENTLEMEN WANTED—Two for military drill, &c.; one for Penmanship and Book-keeping, City, and one for English and Book-keeping, Classics and English, City; besides several assistants in City Schools and vicinity. All who want positions should call immediately for Amer. School Institute's application Form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 430 Broome.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH VOCAL AND instrumental music and mathematics in a Seminary in Western Virginia. Apply between the hours of 11 and 3, at No. 290 West 12th-st., on Saturday.
S. CONNELLY.

TEACHER WANTED.—APPLICATIONS will be received for the situation of Vice-Principal (male) in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; salary $1,100. Address J. W. BRYCE, Clerk of the Board.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO FIND a position as governess in a good family; highest references given and required. Address 36 Eldridge-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, CAPAble girl, to do cooking or general housework; will be found a smart, willing, and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook and to assist with the washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st., third floor, front, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist in taking care of grown children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook: understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, pastries and dessert; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 364 West 26th-st., over the milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK: can wash and iron thoroughly; or as good general housework woman; young, strong and willing; for City or country. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; is used to all kinds of English and French cooking, and pastry of every kind; best reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; understands all kinds of baking; will assist in washing; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman a situation as first-class cook; good references; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; an excellent baker; makes pastry. Call or address No. 203 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can wash and iron; has good reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as chambermaid or waitress; will assist in washing; good City references given. Apply at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; unquestionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.; entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, in a nice family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 441 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 223 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American lady, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to keep house for a widower; has good references. Apply or address No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced woman to take care of children or an infant from its birth and has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; city or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Branch Office for German servants, 81 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can come well recommended. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet-nurse. Call at No. 423 West 41st-st., Room No. 57.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 519 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at 26 East 36th-st., second house from Madison-av.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.—AN experienced female nurse and midwife, with the highest recommendations, who is never seasick, about to return to Europe, would like to attend an invalid on the voyage. Address Box No. 1,293 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY drilled in domestic duties, together with several years' experience in the care of servants and house, would like the above position in some good family. Call at LADIES' HOME, No. 328 East 14th-st.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper or lady's nurse. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor; best of references given.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY FIRST-CLASS laundress; fluting done if required; good references given. Call at 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who has large experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; will be found willing. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 97 West 17th-st. Inquire for WILLIAM.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference. Address W. D., No. 878 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man; will give the best of City reference from last employers for honesty and sobriety. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as gardener and farmer; the wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; good reference. Address M. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man; can produce the best of City reference. Address Mr. STILLINGS, No. 37 West 29th-st., or J. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman, or will do waiting; is sober and honest, and has got splendid City references. Call or address No. 87 Thompson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; City references given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 Times Office.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; rapid penman and good accountant; highest references; engagement, if desired, for a short period. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 165 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is worthy of it. Call or address No. 212 West 26th-st., in private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, with best of references, in City or country; will make himself generally useful; can milk, and is a good and careful driver. Address H. M., No. 1 Tryon-row, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as porter in a store or office, having been employed in such a capacity for the past six years; can give good reference. Call at No. 264 Broadway, in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man who understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, is careful and obliging; has both City and country references; understands all about horses and harness. Address J. G., 191 ... nd-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CASHIER, ASsistant Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer, or some position of trust; the country preferred. Address Box No. 2,158 New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing and obliging, and well recommended; no objection to City or country. Address E. D. O., No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., saddlery-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR, PORter, watchman or runner, by a respectable man with good City references in either of the above capacities. Address H. J., Box No. 210 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOman of good education and of refined manners and speech, as nursery governess, to take care of the younger children in a large family living in the country, one hour from New-York. Address with particulars, H., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AT Orange, N. J., two Protestant women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references required. Call at No. 84 Broadway, between 4 and 5 P. M., Friday, 6th inst.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; one with good references and who is willing to make herself generally useful, may apply at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M.; wages $10.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READer. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and experience, to WELCH, BIGELOW & CO., University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL steel engravings, framed up, and chromos of THE EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 408 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH good City reference. Apply at No. 119 Madison-av. on Friday from 10 till 12.

I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE WHOLEsale agency for the British Provinces and open an office and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double Maps of Europe and America, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is twenty square feet, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers. Cost $100,000 and three years' labor. Price only $4; worth $50. A small capital will do to start with. Also a man to open an office in St. Louis for the Western States, New-Orleans for the Southern States, in San Francisco for the Pacific States; also in Cuba, South America and Europe. $10 a copy can be got for this map. Send for circulars, terms, &c.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN the United States and Canada; good commissions; business genteel, money-making and permanent. Apply to GEO. T. LEACH & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 251 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Send for circulars and samples $1.

A LADY LIVING NEAR THE CITY wishes to engage as nurse for her child and seamstress a young Protestant woman; references must be perfectly satisfactory; wages $12. Apply at SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV. CORNER 25th-st., are wanted a number of first-class servants suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain board in a small private family where no other boarders will be taken; they can have a large furnished front chamber, with gas, bath, marble basin, hot and cold water, and hot-air register; piano and organ in the parlor; beautiful lawn surrounding the house, and all the comforts of a quiet home; terms to the right parties, who will need no waiting on, (as no servant is kept,) $16 per week; location Brooklyn, 30 minutes from either ferry. Address W. M., Box No. 3,739 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family between 8th and 43d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; two front rooms connecting, in a modern built house; terms not to exceed $50 per week; first-class reference required. Parties having such accommodations may secure desirable occupants by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes a suite of rooms for the Winter, with first-class board in a private house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above Madison-square. Address T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

TO A GENTLEMAN—FURNISHED, A PARlor and bedroom adjoining, with breakfast, or a gentleman and wife, with use of kitchen for housekeeping, in a small private family, No. 134 East 40th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY between 14th and 40th sts., from 1st of October to 1st of May, for gentleman, wife, four children and nurse; terms must be reasonable. Address Box No. 4,728 New-York Post-office.

IN A CENTRAL LOCATION NEAR 5TH-AV., one or two handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board. Persons wishing a really comfortable home can address Box No. 4,429 Post-office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

5TH-AVENUE, NEAR 20TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family. Address B. W. T., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, a handsome suite of rooms on second floor to a family without children. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st. References required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom on second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 310 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. References given and required.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen with or without board; private family. Good location on Murray Hill. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board in a small private family to a party of six adults; references exchanged. Apply No. 57 East 11th-st., next to St. Mark's Church.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMOdate four gentlemen with good board and large, pleasant rooms for $7 per week. No. 56 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address P. A., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with or without board; one room suitable for a physician's office.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms may be had at No. 15 University-place. References required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms, en suite, can be secured at new No. 100 East 23d-st.; house private.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEPT. 4, 1867.
GUESTS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED this month at reduced rates at the Stetson House, Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SHIPPING.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with CITY OF CORK.....Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. First cabin....$100; Steerage....40. Payable in currency.
FROM ANTWERP. First cabin....$80; Steerage....40. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TRIPOLI....Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO....Wednesday, Sept. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA.
With other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST AND HAVRE—Will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Sept. 7
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Sept. 14
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Sept. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD: First Cabin....$100; First Cabin to London....105; First Cabin to Paris....115.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY: Steerage....$30; Steerage to London....35; Steerage to Paris....45.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Sept. 28
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry the measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.
First Cabin....$250
Second Cabin....170
Steerage....85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.
First Cabin....$300
Second Cabin....200
Steerage....100
Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS.
In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 30th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 6. 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6. 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 7. 10½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7. 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 8. 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8. 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NORWALK will leave Christopher-st. 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M., for White Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of September, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of October, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Parts 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to DAVID WALKER, No. 416 Canal-st. JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st. WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 83th-st. PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 50th-st. School Committee Board of Trustees.

ANY TRADER FROM OUT OF TOWN wanting scales for his own use, will be furnished at the wholesale price. JONES' SCALE WORKS, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE safes, nearly new; cost $675. Inquire of J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 140 9th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—BETTER and cheaper than any imported: wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 249 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY AFTERnoon, 3d inst., between Hudson River Railroad and 12th-st., a child's silver cup, marked "James Wotherspoon, 1865." The finder will receive the reward by leaving the same at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mill, No. 280 West 12th-st.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE: NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 31 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:
50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.
To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.
The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office, and be delivered by Oct. 25, 1867. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.
Samples of the Tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein.
Privilege to increase the quantity by 50,000 pounds or less, if desired—notice of any increase to be given by Sept. 20, 1867.
It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in whole cents only.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:
(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.
(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.
(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.
(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.
(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, 2 Snare heads, 2 Extra hoops, } for Tenor Drum.
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.
Sealed proposals indorsed "Requisition No. 9, steam engineering," will be received at this office until 12 M. the 10th inst. for the following articles, viz.:
200,000 pounds best flange charcoal boiler plate, of such dimensions and thickness as may be required.
14,000 pounds T iron, 3¾x4x⅜, length as required.
75,000 pounds best Ulster iron, sizes and shape as required.
3,200 seamless brass tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter, 6 feet 1¼ inch long.
4,320 seamless copper tubes, 2 inches outside diameter, 2 feet ½ inch long.
All to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard *immediately*, subject to the usual inspection thereat.
Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, may be had at this office. C. W. HASSLER, Paymaster United States Navy.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:
Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Soull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office. THOMAS CORNELL, President.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 246,280 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork and liver.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other forms will be accepted.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 4, 1867. JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALDENBRAND, Committee on Supplies.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS (one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A SUPERIOR INVALID CHAIR, HIGH wheels, for sale, at No. 105 East 28th-st., the present owner having no further use for it.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

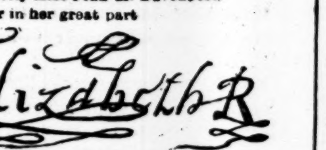
MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—The immense stock at CALVIN WITTY'S depot will now be offered at great bargains, several second-hand carriages, hearses, coaches. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. 1,000 sets harness.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
APPROACHING CLOSE OF MRS. LANDER'S ENGAGEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER. (formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport) who will appear in her great part



(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)
In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as....EARL OF ESSEX and an ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhlmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre.

MRS. LANDER—ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6th-av., corner 39th-st., is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 749 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMbroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

AUCTION SALES.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL, and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.
Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.
The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 79 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9¾ inches in diameter; wheels 24 foot—patent feathering buckets. G. D. ALLEN, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 235 West 33d-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Catalogues at the house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., in Concord, near Stanton-st., Brooklyn:
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Estate of John H. Martin—11 horses and harness, 5 trucks, 4 wagons, 2 light wagons, chains, blocks, limbers and fixtures. Terms cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance, due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoc26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition.
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH, To be seen at all hours.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 6.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST
THIS EVENING—OTHELLO.
EDWIN FORREST AS OTHELLO.
Desdemona....Miss Lillie
Iago....Mr. Barton Hill
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE MARBLE HEART.
SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

MASON & THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
Class books now open. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned. MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT
Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Tombs Police Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MUSICAL.

GEORGE STECK & CO., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards, patented Aug 14, 1866.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. — WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. — H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. — CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. — Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. — FR. DEPPUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAINES BROTHERS HAVE OPENED a new and spacious piano-forte wareroom at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square, where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices. N. B.—New pianos to rent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand and square pianos, ahead of the Paris first prize and Legion of Honor; come and see. Pianos to let, and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

"WAITING STILL FOR THEE"—NEW song by G. Sconcia. Sung with immense applause by L. S. Wambold, San Francisco Minstrels. Price 35c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, Nos 233 and 235 East 21st-st. For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish, the instruments of this firm are in the very foremost rank, yet in price are the most reasonable.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square. N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY arranged photographic gallery, with the most perfect and complete apparatus for producing photographs; located Troy, N. Y.; an excellent opportunity to invest in a profitable and safe business. Address Box No. 340 Troy, N. Y.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock and Gold Exchange desires to form a connection with some established house of good standing. Communications must be accompanied by real name, and will be strictly confidential. Address R. H., Box No. 2,310, New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, active or special, in the business of manufacturing glue, now in full operation. Full particulars may be had by addressing GLUE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE, corner of Sands and Bridge sts., Brooklyn—Stock, good-will and fixtures, to close up the business, or store to let; a bargain. Inquire of SAMUEL F. BARTOL, No. 221 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BAKER & LOWDEN, masons and builders, is this day mutually dissolved. BOAZ BAKER, SAMUEL LOWDEN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.
THE FIRM OF HOWARTH & CO. IS hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by HORATIO HOWARTH, who will settle the business of the firm. HORATIO HOWARTH, ANN R. LEIGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of EASON & TALMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. THOS. M. TALMAN is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. SAM'L W. EASON, THOS. M. TALMAN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 220 West 25th-st. See walking sign on Broadway.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, business, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES....Manager
GEORGE L. FOX....Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE....Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT....MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.
THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, with his faultless personation of RIP VAN WINKLE, in the brilliant adaptation By DION BOUCICAULT, of Washington Irving's great LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."
RIP VAN WINKLE....Mr. JEFFERSON
supported by an efficient company of WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including among its principal members
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE, J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND, HARRY WALL, GEORGE L. FOX.
Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)
Mrs. A. HILD, Miss BELLA WALLACE, Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
FOURTH WEEK of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Miss FANNY YOUNG, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., and a full company in the leading parts.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF LOTTA, and FIFTH WEEK of her ENGAGEMENT.
THIRD WEEK and BRILLIANT SUCCESS of Mr. Brougham's Drama of LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS, in which characters LOTTA has achieved a GREAT TRIUMPH.
This Drama will be presented every evening. Incidental to the piece a vivid picture of AN ENGLISH FAIR.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
NO. 514 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
Second week of this beautiful Temple, The Metropolitan Sensation, Imitated but not equaled.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in new Songs and some more new Jokes.
Charley White's Sketch, STATE SECRETS.
New Ballads, by the Queen of Song, MISS EVA BRENT.
La Tarrantella, by the Carron Sisters.
Niagara Leap and Japanese act, By the great BUISLAYS.
Le Maitre Du Dance and the Milliners, by the Carron Family and Mlle. Devere.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Sept. 5.
BURLESQUE AND COMEDY TRIUMPHANT! CROWDED BY THE ELITE OF THE TOWN.
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL in his wonderful impersonations of Cloriada and Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, supported by Mrs. Sedley Brown and a powerful cast. EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 6, AT 7½.
1. Overture—"Night in Granada"....Kreutzer
2. Waltz—"Amelia"....Lumbye
3. Polka Mazurka—"Frauenherz"....Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Ballo in Maschera"....Verdi
5. Adagio molto—Allegro con brio.... } Symphony No. 4
6. Andante cantabile con moto.... } Beethoven
7. Romance—"Solo for Violoncello"....Molique
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
8. Saltarello—Presto from 4th Symphony. Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
10. Romance—"Tannhauser"....Wagner
Messrs. DIETZ AND LETSCH.
11. Waltz—"Village Swallows"....Strauss
12. Polka—"Sgiebt nur a Kaiserstadt"....Strauss
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DANCING

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
E. FERRERO respectfully announces to his former patrons and the public, that after an absence of six years, he has the honor to resume the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with his sister, Mme. DUBREUL.
Will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. For circulars, &c., apply at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

DE LORTIE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 307 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1867. Mr. De Lortie being a member of the "Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théatre Imperial de l'Opéra," will be in receipt of all the new and fashionable dances. Seminaries and private classes also instructed. Address No. 361 Broome-st., New-York.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for all diseases of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE. SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Continued from First Page.

now mentioned is the only one ever received by the undersigned on the subject of his official relation to the Courts of the United States in his military district.

Twelfth—The reported remark of the learned and distinguished Chief-Justice that the military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States, was made before the passage of the act of Congress, July 19, 1867. Congress assembled and passed that declaratory act in consequence of certain opinions of the Attorney-General, the highest law officer of the Government, and to prevent similar embarrassments to the execution of the acts of Congress. It was among other things enacted that no district commander, or member of the Boards of Registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States. It would be difficult by legislative provisions to define within narrower limits the prerogatives of civil authority in the military districts.

Thirteenth—The modes of procedure of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the action of their ministerial officers in the execution of process, have hitherto, by the laws of Congress and the rules of practice prescribed by the Supreme Court, conformed substantially with the practice and procedure of the Courts of the State or Territory in which the Federal Courts are respectively held.

Fourteenth—Congress having substituted military authority for that of certain illegal Governments in these States, it cannot be doubted that a Federal Court sitting in this military district, having the power to modify its own rules, and appreciating the true intent and meaning of the acts of Congress aforesaid, would find in the exigency which suggested those provisions of General Order No. 10, relating to proceedings in certain regulations prescribed in that order, and thereby preserve the harmony heretofore existing between the Federal Judiciary, the local Courts and the military authority in the rebel States.

He says: "By the foregoing recapitulation, it will be apparent that no issue exists between the military authorities in this district and any Courts of the United States therein; that no court in this military district has refused to conform to the military regulations prescribed for the government of the people thereof; that the Marshal of North Carolina, in so far as he claims exemption as a public officer from military control, does not appear to have the sanction of the judicial tribunal of which he is the servant; that the action of the Post-Commander at Wilmington has been confined to the temporary suspension of an execution for the collection of a debt; that the District-Commander holds the case under consideration on the appeal of the Marshal from the action of the commanding officer of the post; that the Marshal having been requested to furnish the information essential to further action refused to give it, and has proceeded in accordance with the instructions received from the Attorney-General of the United States to enforce the execution process of the Court; that thereupon the District-Commander, having repealed his order to the commanding officer at Wilmington to stay the Marshal's proceedings until further orders. I reported the occurrence to the General-in-Chief of the Army, by whom the District Commander has been directed to follow the course of action he had already indicated and taken; and now, in obedience to the further order of the General-in-Chief of the Army, all proceedings in the case, together with papers relating thereto, are transmitted, with suggestions of the Major-General Commanding the District, for the review and final action of the General-in-Chief. It has been my desire and aim in the measures provided for the Government of the Carolinas to devise and execute them with as much humanity as forbearance—I will even say with as much magnanimity as was consistent with the proper discharge of the duties prescribed for me by Congress. None of the measures I have adopted have ever, so far as I know, been disavowed by the Government. With the War Department, in all that has been done in this Military District, the records of my office show the most perfect record. Nothing has been done of which immediate and full information has not been given to the proper authority. Nothing has been done which has not always been conceded as properly subject to review, modification, or revocation by competent authority. Nothing of all that has been done has provoked official censure or elicited any official suggestion requiring the modification of my orders, and nothing which at first may have seemed questionable has failed to receive official approval, after a full explanation of the circumstances which led to the measure.

This statement, strictly true as far as the existence of this District is concerned, may be extended to the whole period of time, now somewhat protracted, during which I have exercised command in the Carolinas, with, perhaps, the single exception of the following instance:

"In 1866, with a view to conform the penal code to the rebel territory committed to my command to the dictates of humanity, as well as to prevent the wholesale disfranchisement of loyalists, black and white, attempted by certain political managers, I prohibited the punishment of whipping as a penalty for offences. This order was suspended by the Executive, but the law making branch of the Government subsequently adopted my prohibition."

I have great satisfaction in reporting that the present condition of affairs in the Carolinas is one of peace and order, of general security to personal property, of gradual restoration in material welfare. The people of my district are recovering from that deep gloom, distress, and I may well say despair, in which I met them when placed in command. It is because of this improved condition, that the arrangements designed for the future government of these States, are proceeding in all respects most satisfactorily. The people of the Carolinas are at this moment accomplishing the first of the two great tests which are presented to them—registration and election—without the slightest show of violence or tumult. A spectacle is daily presented at the different precincts, of men of different castes and of all classes, placing their names on the registry of voters without strife or disorder, that but a short time since would have been considered as involving inevitable conflict and bloodshed, and if existing orders and regulations remain in force there are no sufficient grounds to apprehend any serious interruption of the tranquility, security and order which have happily been maintained, and this has been done as it could have only been done, by the exercise of military authority. The lesson to be taught was hard; it could only be learned successfully from military power; and now the great problem is fast approaching its solution. In a few short months or weeks the requirements of Congress will have been met; the vote will have been cast; the Convention will have met, its results announced. The Constitutions of these States will have been made in pursuance of the conditions imposed by Congress. At no time more than the present has the military authority of the Government been more necessary to secure the peaceful consummation of the great and patriotic work of reconstruction; yet at this very time an issue is made which introduces widespread confusion as to the rightful character and the lawful extent of military authority.

Gen. Sickles concludes as follows:

The work of reconstruction in the Carolinas has all been done quietly, without violence, without the actual exercise of force. It is known that the force is here and will be used if necessary. Nor can I hesitate in giving it to you as my deliberate conviction that if civil agencies had been employed in the work of reconstruction, or had been allowed to control the military in the measures to be taken, they would have failed, and that failure would have involved, at some future time, a resort to military force, not to preserve order, but to suppress violence; and the blood so shed would have cried out to the people upon whose soil it had fallen, and when I consider how wide a chasm has been spanned—how much of a seemingly hopeless task has been achieved—how little remains to be done to secure all that a dreadful war was waged to accomplish—how near is the approach to a returned Union—and when I realize to myself that all of this is to be put to great peril and hazard by measures which threaten to impair the authority and lessen the means of those upon whom success or failure depend, I have only to express, in the most respectful manner, my astonishment and regret. That done, and having performed the further duty of presenting fully in this report the facts and considerations bearing upon the important question now at issue, I shall faithfully obey any order you may give me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commander of the Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Second Day's Proceedings—Meeting of the Society—Exhibition of Stock in Rings—The Horticultural and Fine Arts Exhibitions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The weather on the second day of the Fair was not so favorable as the first. The sun was obscured by clouds, though the air was cool and bracing. The early trains from Providence to the Fair grounds were crowded each trip, and before noon over ten thousand people were in attendance, and before night the number increased to twenty thousand. A number of roughs from New-York and Boston came upon the grounds in the morning, but did not make any disturbance. Two notorious pickpockets were arrested, and are now in the lock-up, where they will remain during the Fair.

The exhibition of stock is one of the most complete in all respects of any ever witnessed in New-England. The agricultural implement department has been frequently surpassed, but still there is a goodly array of farming implements, though the number of new inventions is not large. Every part of the grounds was nearly covered by human forms, and the grand stand, which accommodates six thousand people, was filled in every part by a very respectable audience, composed largely of ladies.

THE N. E. SOCIETY

held a meeting at 9 o'clock at the President's headquarters, Dr. Loring in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended. It was voted that the parties who entered stock last year and took premiums could not compete in the same classes for premiums this year. A relic of the past agricultural history of New-England was presented to the society by letter by E. D. Foster, of Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass. It was the "follower" of a cheese which was manufactured in Cheshire, and presented to Thos. Jefferson by the citizens of that town on Jan. 1, 1802. The cheese weighed 1,450 pounds, and the hoop appertaining to its construction was sent to Washington with it. The "follower" remained in the possession of Capt. Brown, grandfather of the donor, and the latter having kept it up to this time, made the presentation as above. The society voted to accept the gift, and passed a vote of thanks to the donor. After transacting some business of minor importance, instructing the various committees, &c., the meeting adjourned.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

in Remington's Hall was largely attended last evening and to-day. The display of green-house plants is the finest I have witnessed for many years, though the display of flowers, which is indeed beautiful and varied, has been frequently surpassed in New-England. The premiums were made up yesterday afternoon, and were awarded mostly to local contributors, though some few were given to Massachusetts contributors.

Chief-Justice Chase, Gen. Howard, Gov. Burnside, and other distinguished visitors were present last evening. The attendance of ladies was large, and the scene in the hall was most beautiful. A plant called the "Night-Blooming Cereus" was exhibited among other rare plants. It was in full bloom, and emited a most fragrant and delightful odor in the hall, being well supported by the perfume of other flowers and plants hardly less pleasing to the olfactories.

EXHIBITION OF STOCK.

During the forenoon there was a grand procession of all the stock on exhibition, which attracted much attention. This was followed by entries in class No. 27, geldings and fillies, three and under four years old. An exhibition of mares and geldings four years old and older, in class No. 29 followed; and an exhibition of stallions in class No. 23 closed the exhibition of stock. Many fine animals were shown and much admired by the large number of spectators present. The remainder of the programme consisted of the trots already telegraphed.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

in Westminster Hall, has been well attended, and the distinguished visitors enumerated elsewhere have inspected the pictures on exhibition. The sides of the main hall are closely hung with pictures; in the centre is a frame-work, on each side of which are paintings of merit. Just in front of the entrance stands the model of the soldiers' monument; each ante-room has its walls well covered, one with paintings and the second with specimens of pen-drawings and photographs. The general arrangements as a whole are very good. The catalogue is not yet published. ANDY.

GEORGIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Convention Adopted—The Negroes Flattered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Conservative Convention adjourned to-day, after adopting the following resolutions:

The Conservative men of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled in the City of Montgomery, adopt as an expression of their views the following resolutions of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted at the recent Convention in that State:

1. The Constitution of the United States being that form of civil government established by the founders of the Union, with such changes as have been subsequently made therein, in the manner prescribed by itself, is the only rightful government binding upon every inhabitant of all ranks, sexes, colors, years and conditions; and it is the duty of every one, without exception or modification, under any circumstances, to cherish, protect and defend the same.

2. In all conflicts of powers under that instrument the Supreme Judiciary power is the only arbiter, and which is independent of, and its province superior to each of the others, and which they are bound to obey.

3. The union of the States is decided by the war and accepted by the Southern people to be perpetual; and the authority of the Federal Government is supreme within its constitutional limits.

4. Congress is not the Federal Government, nor is the President, nor the Supreme Court. The Federal Government is that form of civil policy established by the Constitution consisting of all three, each supreme in its own limits, and each entitled equally with the others to the loyal obedience of every inhabitant of all the States.

5. By the Constitution, and under the fundamental law of the Federal Government, which is superior to Congress, and of which Congress is the creature, representation in Congress and the Electoral College is a right fundamental and indestructible in its nature and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State, and the denial of which is the destruction of the Federal Government.

6. Each State, under the Constitution, has the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors.

The Conservative men of Alabama adopt as a further expression of their opinions and purposes, the following:

7. *Resolved*, That it is our earnest aim and purpose to cultivate relations of friendship, harmony and peace between the two races; to deal justly with the blacks, and to instruct and aid in instructing them in a proper understanding of all their duties to themselves, to society, and to their country, and we denounce as treacherous all attempts by bad men to engender or encourage antagonism between the two races.

8. That we are inhabitants of a common country, sharers and sufferers of a common destiny, and we will do all in our power to instruct and elevate the colored race in its moral scale and political responsibilities.

9. That, while we have much charity for the colored man, and feel inclined to look indulgently and tolerantly on his prejudices of race, inculcated and encouraged as they have been by recent events and by insidious counsels of bad men, we appeal to him by the common interests of a common country, to place his trust in those he knows to be honorable; to deal cautiously with strangers who bear no evidence that they were honorable where they are better known.

Pennsylvania Republican Central Committee—Resolutions on Secretary Stanton and Gens. Grant, Sickles and Sheridan.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 5.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Central Committee held here to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the people of this State and nation are due to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton for the fidelity to liberty, and for the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which he ever discharged the important and onerous duties of Secretary of War, and that we will cordially welcome—from the action of the Senate—his early restoration to that high post of responsibility and honor.

Resolved, That Major-Gen. Sheridan and Major-Gen. Sickles have endeared themselves to the hearts of all loyal men by their distinguished gallantry and military services in the recent civil war, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth by their heroism and success in protecting and defending us from invasion.

Resolved, That the vindictive and arbitrary removal by the President of these illustrious public servants in this critical juncture of national affairs, and at the dictation of the baffled conspirators, evinces, in our judgment, a fixed purpose to nullify the wise and just measures adopted for the restoration of the Union, and to defy the will of the people constitutionally expressed, is an insult to the loyal sentiment of the whole nation, and an offence deserving exemplary punishment.

Resolved, That Gen. Grant, by his firm, patriotic protests against the removal and attempted humiliation of his gallant co-laborers, has manifested respect for public sentiment and the laws of the land, has our most hearty and cordial thanks, and by the highest civic virtues has added lustre to the matchless greatness of his military fame.

The Indianapolis Saengerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The interest in the Saengerfest continues unabated. The principal feature to-day was the banquet at Mozart Hall, given by the German citizens of Indianapolis, to the members of the Saengerbund. Over seven hundred persons sat down to the table at one time. The last, and great concert, takes place to-night. Frest Hall is densely crowded. The festival closes to-morrow, with a procession, a picnic, and a ball in the evening. Senator Morton is announced to deliver an address at the picnic.

Letters from Mr. Hill, of Georgia, to Gen. Grant, in Reply to Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 5.

Hon. B. H. Hill is writing a series of letters to Gen. Grant, in reply to Gen. Pope, in which he asserts that no respectable white man in the South approves military bills as constitutional, right, just or desirable; the uncandid accept, the candid reject, none approve, all despise. The first article will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow and be followed by others.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The reports of the Sea Island cotton are discouraging along the South Carolina coast. The rain and worm have made great havoc. Reports from the Georgia coast say that the worm has only appeared on two of the islands; the other islands expect a fair crop. The estimated crop last week was 35,000 pounds; this week only 30,000 pounds. The rains continue; but the reports from the interior are good, and fair crops are expected of uplands. No new Sea Island cotton has been received yet.

Deaths from Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

There were forty-four deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning.

The American Steamship Company.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 5.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Steamship Company to-day, it was voted to increase the available means of the company by issuing bonds to the amount of $450,000, and mortgage the steamships *Ontario* and *Erie* for the same. A committee was also appointed to coöperate with the Directors in the purchase or charter of one or more steamships additional for the line.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Democratic Gains in all the Counties Heard From—The Election of Haight (Dem.) for Governor Considered Certain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Partial returns from less than one half the counties in the State, but including the most populous, show large Democratic gains everywhere. Haight has from 2,000 to 2,500 majority in San Francisco. It is doubtful if Gorham's majorities in the interior will aggregate enough to overcome this. On the general Union ticket there are probably elected at least two Congressmen. The Democratic legislative ticket in San Francisco and Sacramento is probably elected. This defeats the reëlection of Senator Conness. It is uncertain if the Union majority will be retained in the Legislature. If lost, Gov. Low is expected to call an extra session of the present Legislature to ratify the Constitutional Amendment. The vote in San Francisco was 17,365, about 6,000 less than the registered vote. Some thousands of Union votes were lost through apathy, resulting from disgust at the split in the party. It is impossible to give a reliable estimate of the general result.

Further returns from the interior are more favorable to Haight, and render his election tolerably certain. Nothing more is known of the fate of the general Union ticket, though it is believed to be ahead. Phelps, the Union candidate for Congress in the San Francisco district, is probably defeated. The Union local tickets are generally ahead in counties formerly Union. So far as heard from, Fay (Independent Union) has a very small vote, but it helped the general ticket. It is the opinion of Union men that if Bidwell had been nominated instead of Gorham, the State would have gone Union by 20,000 majority, and that the partial defeat is altogether owing to the disaffected in the Union ranks.

A great effort will be made to consolidate the Union strength for a victory at the judicial election next month, but the Democrats claim the State irrespective of the Union Party dissensions, although they admit they could have done little against Bidwell.

SECOND DISPATCH.

San Francisco gives Haight a majority of 3,848. To the surprise of everybody every ward but one went Democratic. The whole Democratic county and municipal ticket, except two or three, are elected. The returns from twenty-six counties show that Haight is over 5,000 ahead, and it is scarcely possible that Gorham can catch up.

The Union Press deny any political significance in the result.

The *Evening Bulletin*, which denounces Gorham, says Haight's success is due wholly to the determination of the masses of the Union Party, to rebuke an immoral system of party management and break up a corrupt combination of schemes and demagogues which threatened to appropriate public property wrongly, and impose extra burdens on taxpayers for the benefit of speculation.

North Carolina Republican Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Republican Convention reassembled to-day, and a more thorough and permanent organization of the party throughout the State was effected. The morning session was very stormy, and many speeches were made most of them favoring proscription of rebels and the confiscation of their property. Marshal Goodlove earnestly defended the Southern whites, and deprecated confiscation. He warned the freedmen of the dangers surrounding them.

No platform has yet been adopted, but a resolution referring confiscation and kindred measures to Congress for its action was carried by a large majority, amid vociferous cheering.

The Convention meets again to-night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

At the evening session the Convention adopted, and indorsed the platform of the Convention of the 27th of March last, leaving the subject of confiscation to the action of Congress.

There was more speaking and a better feeling of harmony prevailed.

Resolutions requesting the district commander to order the suspension of the collection of one half the taxes due the State and county, asking for an early election, and calling for a constitutional convention were adopted.

The Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* to-night.

Maine State Horse Fair.

Augusta, Me., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Maine State Horse Fair closed this afternoon after a three days' session. A large number of persons were in attendance. The principal attraction of the day was a sweepstakes for $1,000, for which the contestants were *Bill Willman, Dan Mace* and *Lady Chapman*. *Bill Wellman* won the first heat, and took the sweepstakes, the other two horses having been declared distanced—*Dan Mace* for running, and *Lady Chapman* for foul driving.

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The yellow fever has somewhat abated. The number of deaths yesterday were 17. Gen. Griffin's only child has died; Dr. Rowe, late Medical Director, is dead, and Lieut. Garretson, District Quartermaster, has been taken down. There is only one staff officer on duty.

Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Corporation of Brown University met to-day, but made no election of President of the University.

Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the Situation.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes delivered the address at the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Deerfield, Mass., on the 4th inst. He said:

"That the glorious dawn of a new era so full of promise shall be followed by the black tempest of contending elements, is the duty of the hour. Portentous signs are in the heavens. Dangers are thickening on every hand, and though flagrant war has ceased, *the conflict is not ended*. In the gathering storm the helmsman falters, and the ship labors; but stout hearts are in the crew and the noble bark will outride the fury of the elements, and enter upon a broader and smoother sea. If the men of this generation shall prove faithful to their trust, and rise to a comprehension of its magnitude, the future of greatness and power, built on the firm foundation of universal manhood, sustained by universal education, and protected by universal suffrage, opening before the nation, will surpass in glory and grandeur all conception. If, on the other hand, the men of to-day prove unequal to the occasion, or false to its high behests, then will the trophies won in this war turn like the apples of Sodom, into dry ashes in the grasp."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Scottish Games at Jones' Wood.

There was another large gathering of Scotchmen and their friends at Jones' Wood, yesterday, drawn thither by the announcement that the New-York Caledonian Club would there once more engage in the games peculiar to Scotland. For eleven years past this annual coming together of the Kilted cronies in this city has been an occasion of peaceful and hearty enjoyment. The intimation yesterday in an evening paper, that there was generally and would probably be on this occasion, quarreling and fighting among the Caledonians, was unfounded and uncalled for. Everything passed off pleasantly yesterday. The assemblage was very large and very orderly.

The members of the Club, in their showy uniform, preceded by their Highland pipers, marched early to the wood, and the sports commenced, as usual, with an old-fashioned Scotch reel. At 10 o'clock the circle within which the games were to take place was cleared, and the exercises commenced. They proceeded in the order mentioned below, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

Putting the Heavy Stone, [illegible] pounds—First prize, Alexander Graham, 28 feet 8 inches; second prize, W. L. Campbell, 28 feet 7 inches.

Putting the Light Stone, 1[illegible] pounds—First prize, Alexander Graham, 35 feet 4 inches; second prize, W. L. Campbell, 34 feet 6 inches.

The Standing Jump—First prize, W. L. Campbell, 9 feet 9 inches; second prize, John Crown, 9 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer, 21 pounds—First prize, George Grassick, [illegible] feet 5 inches; second prize, W. L. Campbell, 65 feet.

Throwing the Light Hammer, 16 pounds—First prize, W. L. Campbell, 86 feet 5 inches; second prize, Geo. Grassick, [illegible] feet.

The Running Jump—First prize, Thos. Nicholl, 17 feet 2 inches; second prize, W. L. Campbell, 16 feet 6 inches.

The Highland Fling—First prize, Jame West; second prize, John Taylor.

The Running High Leap—First prize, W. L. Campbell, 5 feet; second prize, John Goldie, 4 feet 11 inches.

The Short Race—First prize, John Halliday; second prize, Wm. Brown.

The Boys's Race, (under 12 years)—First prize, Wm. Pollock; second prize, Wm. Gowrie.

The Three-legged Race—First Prize, Lewis Forrest and Wm. Brown; second prize, L. D. Robertson and Wm. Melville.

Vaulting with the Pole—First Prize, Alex. Campbell, 8 feet 6 inches; second prize, John Halliday, 8 feet 1 inch.

The Long Race—First prize, John Halliday; second prize, Thomas Nicholl.

Tossing the Caber—First prize, W. L. Campbell, 40 feet one inch; second prize, George Grassick, 38 feet 2 inches.

The Short Race, (for members over 40 years old)—First prize, A. Robertson; second prize, William Lyons.

The Broadsword Dance—First prize, John Taylor; second prize, James Bonner.

The Sack Race—First prize—David Melvile; second prize, John Halliday.

The Standing High Leap—First prize, John Goldie, 4 feet 5 inches; second prize, W. L. Campbell, 4 feet 4 inches.

Hitch and Kick—First prize, Thomas Nicholl, 8 feet 10 inches; second prize, John Goldie, 8 feet 6 inches.

The Hurdle Race—First prize, John Halliday; second prize, David Weeks.

Boys' Hurdle Race, (under 15 years)—First prize, J. F. Benckaven; second prize, J. T. Schooley.

Hop, Step and Jump—First prize, J. Nicholl, 37 feet 5 inches; second prize, John Goldie, 35 feet 8 inches.

The Wheelbarrow Race—First prize, Wm. Cunningham; second prize, Donald McKenzie.

The prizes consisted of various articles of Highland costume. The first prizes were valued at $15 and the second prizes at $10. The only exception to the rule was in the case of the boys' race, in which the first prize was $10 in money and the second prize $5 in money. A great many people of both sexes visited the wood during the day. The dancing platforms were filled with flying couples, and bands of music were stationed at each. The usual number of deaf, dumb and blind men, and sturdy beggars who were neither deaf, dumb nor blind, lined the roadsides within and without the wood. Men ready to weigh you, to give you an electric shock, to sell you anything on the board, and to accommodate you in every conceivable manner ever invented by itinerant huckster were on every side, reaping rich harvests from the amusement-seeking crowd. It was, altogether, another of those English Fair scenes on a modified scale, for which Jones' Wood has become famous. The games were concluded at 6 P. M.

A Mysterious Case of Death Explained—Inquest Over the Remains of Mrs. Mary Lynch.

The fact that the dead body of an unknown woman had been found in Fifty-sixth-street was noticed in the Times of yesterday. The deceased has since been identified as Mary Lynch, and an inquest was held over the remains last evening at the morgue by Coroner Schirmer, when considerable testimony was obtained. Officer Charles H. Bush, of the Nineteenth Precinct, stated that as he was on post in Fifty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a man jumped off a car, and told him that a woman was lying dead near by. He found it to be quite true, the body of deceased being cold and lifeless, the face very black, and a slight cut appearing on one hand.

The son of deceased, John Lynch, residing in Seventy-fourth-street, near First-avenue, recognized the body as that of his mother. She had been living at Snug Harbor, Staten Island, as cook of a family, and, as he heard others say, she came over on Tuesday last, at 9 o'clock, to get a dress made. He had not seen her before in three weeks, and at that time she was quite well. Having heard about her death on Wednesday evening he came and identified the body. Peter Bowell, of No. 687 Third-avenue, saw deceased in a lager-beer saloon with an unknown man on Tuesday night, both being under the influence of liquor. Peter O'Brien stated that he had heard Joseph Brozen, one of his acquaintances, say that he had been in company with a woman on Tuesday night. He had informed Officer Maloney, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had arrested Brozen and taken him before Justice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, who had remanded him to await the inquest. Dr. Leo made a *post mortem* examination, and ascertained that death had resulted from a rupture of the aorta above the valves, permitting a flow of blood into the pericardium and left pleural cavity.

As no further evidence could be obtained against the prisoner, the Coroner discharged him from custody, and censured the officer for making the arrest on such slight grounds. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts in their possession.

An Alarm of Fire at Niblo's Garden.

Yesterday evening, just before the curtain rose, it was discovered that one of the gas-pipes in the front lobby at Niblo's Garden was leaking, and the gas-man was called to discover and stop the leak. The workman ran a lighted match over the surface of one of the pipes, as the quickest way of ascertaining the locality of the defect, and also a perfectly safe way, as from the position of the pipe and the surroundings there could be no possible danger of igniting the building should the escaping gas take fire. As was expected and desired, the leak was found and the gas did ignite, whereupon the workman was considerably astonished that at the same moment some bystander took to his heels, crying "fire" as he rushed into the street. The workman blew the gas out and, having discovered the leak, easily repaired the pipe.

This affair was so magnified, by the time it reached the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, that the officials there telegraphed Police Headquarters that there had been an alarm of fire at Niblo's Garden, caused by the explosion of a gas-pipe, and it was doubtless magnified on the street into a serious calamity. There was no explosion of a gas-pipe, nor anything approaching it, nor was there any alarm of fire, except upon the part of the frightened individual, who went off in such haste that he did not get possession of the true state of the case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Cholera at Governor's Island.—A sensational contemporary published a few days since an alarming account of the existence of the cholera among the soldiers on Governor's Island. The ravages of the disease were said to be "frightful—not less than eighteen of the garrison having died on Saturday last from its effects." Upon making inquiry at Gen. Butterfield's headquarters yesterday, it was ascertained that the whole story was false. Within ten days past but six of the soldiers have died, and in each instance from severe diarrhœa or dysentery. There has not been during the Summer, and is not at present, a single unmistakable case of cholera on the island, and the general health of the men is as good as it has been in seasons past. The exaggerated reports doubtless originated from some of the soldiers, who mistook the nature of the fatal sickness.

The Democratic Republican General Committee.—A meeting of this Committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed in the chair. The attendance was very large, including Hon. John Morrissey and other Tammany Hall notables. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine the contested claims of representatives from several of the Wards, submitted a report which was adopted. On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the Democracy, viz.: John Fox, First Ward; M. T. Brennan, Sixth Ward; G. H. Purser, Fifteenth Ward, E. B. Hart, Sixteenth Ward; C. G. Cornell, Seventeenth Ward; Albert Cardoza, Nineteenth Ward; P. B. Sweeny, Twentieth Ward. The Committee then adjourned.

The American Institute.—The members of the American Institute held their stated monthly meeting last evening at their rooms in Cooper Institute. Mr. Gregory occupied the chair. The Finance Committee read their report, which was adopted. The Committee on the Annual Fair reported that all their arrangements were being perfected and would be completed in time for the opening, which is to take place on the 12th. The Fair will be held at the armory building of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. No other business being before the meeting the Association adjourned.

Fatal Accident—A Child Run Over and Killed.—Yesterday afternoon, a little child, 2½ years of age, named Joseph Keate, living at No. 65 Avenue B, was playing in the street at the corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street, when it was run over by a baker's wagon driven by a man named Jacob Dishner, and instantly killed. Roundsman Van Wart, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was promptly on the spot and arrested Dishner, locking him up to await an inquest by Coroner Gover, which will be held to-day. It is not now alleged that there was any criminal carelessness upon the part of the driver.

Subscriptions for Galveston.—Spofford, Tileston & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Yale, Macfarlane & Co., (through A. S. Ambler,) $25; Farrfield & Trask, $25; John B. Cole, $25; E. Buckman, $25; C., $10; previously acknowledged, $2,565; total, $2,675. The subscription of Brown Brothers, acknowledged by Norton, Slaughter & Co., was $200, instead of $100, as erroneously reported.

Arrivals in the City.—Sir Frederic Bruce, the British Minister, and Baron de Mesnil, Belgium, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, is at the Astor House.

Accidents.—Officer Slattery, of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday afternoon found a man lying on the sidewalk in Third-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, and found that he had fallen, while under the influence of liquor, upon an iron railing, severely injuring him about the face. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Murphy, a laborer, living at No. 98 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, while fishing at Pier No. 16, North River, had his foot badly crushed between a ferry-boat and the pier, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Nathan Levi, living at No. 307 Ninth-avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell from his cart in Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to his home.... At 6:30 o'clock last evening, a boy, 12 years of age, named Thomas Fitzsimmons, residing at No. 162 Lewis-street, was run over in Lewis-street, near Fourth-street, by car No. 51 of the Dry Dock line, and severely injured. He was conveyed to his home, and the driver of the car was arrested by Officer Gleason, and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house to await an examination before Justice Shandley this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Real Estate and Personal Property in Kings County.—The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors has prepared a statement of the amount of taxable property in Brooklyn and Kings County for the years 1866 and 1867, from which it appears that the following is the value of real estate and personal property: Total value of real estate in 1866, $120,115,400; personal property, $23,688,425; total, $143,803,815. Value of real estate in 1867, $129,498,066; personal property, $21,476,981; total, $150,975,057. The increase of taxable property over the year 1866, in the entire county, is over $7,000,000; and in the city $6,500,000. The increase in the country towns is therefore about $500,000.

Rowdyism—Two Men Dreadfully Beaten.—Acts of ruffianism are of frequent occurrence on that portion of the Grand-street (E. D.) and Newtown Railroad extending from North First-street to the Queens County line. On Tuesday night last three fellows attacked a conductor named Peter Kramer, and beat him in a shocking manner, because he refused to take worthless tickets. They also fell upon a passenger in the same car, and kicked him so unmercifully that he is still confined to his home.

Suicide by Poison.—William Smith, a painter by occupation, residing at the corner of Smith and Grand streets, E. D., died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, from the effects of a dose of laudanum which he had taken the previous evening for the purpose of self-destruction. Deceased had been without employment for a short time, and it is supposed that he became despondent and sought death rather than face destitution. He leaves a wife but no children.

Heavy House Robbery.—The private residence No. 8 Bedford-avenue, E. D., was entered in the absence of the family on Wednesday afternoon, and robbed of valuables to the amount of $500. Government securities to the value of $15,000 escaped the notice of the thieves.

The Blackmailing Policeman.—John T. Fouil, the New-York policeman, whose arrest on a charge of blackmailing was noticed Wednesday, has been held by Justice Dailey in the sum of $1,500 to appear for trial. Several parties accuse this officer of "beating" them. He has been suspended by the Police Commissioners.

The East River Bridge.—The business of boring for a foundation, upon which to erect the abutments of the proposed East River Bridge, near Fulton ferry, has been satisfactorily completed. The boring on the New-York side, at Pier No. 30, will soon be commenced.

Miscellaneous.—Complaints are made that the shores of the Narrows in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton are filled with offal. The Health authorities have been notified.... A boy named Thomas Radigan, aged 13 years, was seriously injured yesterday by being jammed between two cars at Fulton Ferry. He was taken to his home in Bergen-street.... Coroner Smith will leave for St. Louis on Friday. His position will be filled by Coroner Lynch during his absence.... Mrs. Hannah Pope was fined $30 yesterday by Justice Buckley for selling liquor in the Second Ward, without license.

NEW-JERSEY.

Elopement, Grand Larceny, Seduction and a Happy Finale.—Quite an interesting case came up before Justice White of Hoboken, yesterday, which included an elopement, grand larceny, seduction, and terminated in a marriage. It appears that on the 28th of last month, a young German girl, said to be only fifteen years of age, named Anna Edleman, whose parents reside at No. 192½ Greene-street, New-York, disappeared from her home, and although the Police have made every effort to ascertain her whereabouts, their search was unsuccessful until yesterday. Their investigation disclosed the fact that the girl had drawn $600 from the savings bank, which had been placed there in the name of her mother and herself, but which was not to be drawn except upon the signature of both parties, except in case of death. It was also ascertained that the girl had eloped with a young German named Alexander Kline, whom the Police traced to Hoboken, but were unable to get sight of him until yesterday forenoon, when they learned that Kline had taken passage for himself and the young girl for Germany in the Bremen steamship *Union*, which sailed at noon yesterday. The officers also learned that the young runaways had been stopping at Union Hill, as man and wife, and were intending to sail across the ocean under the same false colors. Upon these facts being communicated to the father of the girl, Charles Edelman, he at once went before Justice White and made an affidavit that his daughter had stolen the sum of $600 and had eloped with one Alexander Kline; that they were caught together on board the Bremen steamship *Union*, about to sail for Europe; that deponent had cause to believe that Kline enticed, seduced and eloped with said Anna, and induced her to steal the money above mentioned. Justice White issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties, which was placed in the hands of Officers Ring and Kaiser, who went on board of the ship and arrested the lovers just previous to the sailing of the steamer—they having purchased tickets for the passage from the money drawn by the girl from the bank. The prisoners were taken before Justice White, when an effort was made to induce the young girl to return home, but she declined on the ground that she is ill-used. The prisoners were then detained in custody of the officers, while Edelman proceeded to New-York, where he went before Justice Ledwith and procured a warrant against the parties, with which he returned to Hoboken, accompanied by an officer. The accused declined to accompany the officer, when the latter requested Judge White to commit them temporarily until a requisition could be obtained from Gov. Fenton, which was consented to. Plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Carey) then demanded that the prisoners should be searched for the purpose of securing the alleged stolen money, to be placed in the hands of the Court for safe keeping. This was opposed by counsel for prisoners; and the Court, after a great deal of argument, decided that it had no power to take the money. The proceedings lasted over an hour, during which time a great deal of conversation was carried on in the German language between the father and the daughter and lover, the upshot of which was a compromise—the young folks were to retain the $600 or so much of it as was left; get married; give up their trip to Europe, and return to their distracted mamma like obedient children. The arrangement was readily assented to, the gas was turned on, the Court-room illuminated, and in less than five minutes, Justice White united them in the holy bonds of wedlock. The young couple were overjoyed; the father made happier, and the company present being well satisfied with the turn of affairs, the bride and groom departed for the home of their parents.

Incendiary Fire.—At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire occurred in an outhouse on the premises of L. W. Gerardin, corner South Eighth and Grove streets, Jersey City, which was speedily extinguished. Upon examination, it was found that the fire was started with some cotton waste used for cleansing engines, and it is supposed to have been the work of burglars, to divert the attention of the Police, for the purpose of robbery in some other locality. Two suspicious characters, who had been "piped" all the evening by the detectives, were taken into custody, but as nothing could be proved against them, they were yesterday discharged.

The New Altar of St. Peter's Church.—The new altar of the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, on Belmont-avenue, Newark, will be blessed by Rev. Father McQuaid, Vicar General of the Diocese, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock. The altar is built in the gothic style, 42 feet high, and richly ornamented with burnished gold and colored work. Four life size statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Mary and St. John, and two smaller ones of Moses and Elias, occupy prominent places with a larger one of the Crucifixion in the centre, fifteen feet in height. They were made in Munich, and finished in the best style of art. The entire altar has been constructed at an expense of about $6,000.

Alleged Infringement of Rights.—Messrs. Parker & Keasbey, counsel for Benjamin Arnold, of New-York City, on Wednesday filed a bill in the Court of Chancery in behalf of Mr. Arnold, charging Messrs. R. B. Dovell, Son & Co., ink manufacturers in Newark, with counterfeiting the bottles, labels and other private marks of the English house of P. & J. Arnold, makers of the ink which bears their name. Justice Beasley, acting as Chancellor, upon the application of counsel for the complainant, granted an injunction restraining defendants from any further use or sale of the spurious ink, and a claim for civil damages will be made.

A Missing Man Found.—Charles Sadlier, of No. 167 Market-street, Newark, who went to New-York on business on the 17th of August, and who disappeared in an unaccountable manner, arrived at his home in Newark Wednesday. Sadlier was recognized in Troy a couple of days since by a description given, and being taken into custody by the Police, was forwarded to his home. He seems quite depressed, was reticent with regard to his whereabouts while absent, and is believed to be slightly impaired in mind.

Sunday-School Jubilee.—The first parade and anniversary of the Rahway Sunday-School Association, was made on Tuesday afternoon, and was participated in by about 2,000 children. They marched through the streets, were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and were afterward addressed by Hon. John Hill, of Boonton; Rev. George J. Mingus, of New-York; Rev. George C. Lucas, of Woodbridge; Rev. S. B. Rooney, of Newark, and others.

Union County Courts.—The Fall Term of the Union County Courts was opened at Elizabeth on Tuesday, Judge Depue presiding. In his charge, the Judge called attention to the increase of crime, and to the cases of Sylvester Quiller, arrested for murder, and the Little family who have been arrested for the Westfield bond robbery. He was also very strong in his denunciations of violations of the Sunday Liquor Law.

Vitriol Throwing.—Mrs. Catharine Campbell, keeper of an intelligence office at the corner of Grove-street and Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, together with her three daughters, charged by a Mr. Canfield with having, on Monday, thrown some oil of vitriol over the fence on some clothes hanging out to dry in complainant's yard, thereby destroying them.

Fire at Elizabeth.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory of A. T. Lum, on Grand-street, Elizabeth, which was entirely destroyed together with the lumber-yard adjoining, owned by Messrs. Mulford and Reed, causing a loss of $20,000, upon which there was partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a chimney.

Precautionary.—The Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, adopted a resolution requesting the New-Jersey Railroad Company to have a watchman stationed at the Greene-street crossing, (one block above the depot,) between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., to prevent accidents to persons having occasion to cross at that dangerous point.

A Professor of Music in Trouble.—A Professor of music, named Emil Daenstsadt, was arrested yesterday in Jersey City and held for trial on a charge of bastardy preferred by Phebe Caddock. It is alleged that the Professor has a wife in Europe, and was about to contract another marriage.

Burglary.—During the absence of the family the past few days, the residence of Thos. Davenport, No. 124 Grove-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered and robbed of a valuable lot of cutlery, several silk dresses and other wearing apparel.

Bible Society Jubilee.—The jubilee or fiftieth meeting of the Monmouth County Bible Society, is to be held in Freehold on Wednesday next. The meeting, which will be one of special interest, will last all day, and a dinner will be served in an adjacent grove.

Brevities.—A division of colored men, under the name of "Safety Ark Division," has been instituted in Elizabeth in the Order of Sons of Temperance.... New reservoirs to supply New-Brunswick with water are being constructed, and the works will cover seven acres of ground, including a road or carriage drive around the banks.... O. D. Webster, agent of the New-Jersey Express Company at Rahway, has been arrested for alleged defalcations amounting to $1,250.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Tobacco quiet; common and medium Leaf lower; Lugs, $5@$8 50; Common and medium Leaf, $5@$11 50; Shipping Leaf, $11 50@$15; Fillers, $5 50@$25; Black Wrappers, $12@$19; Good and fine Leaf, $3@$65; Fancy, $75@$115. Hemp and Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—Superfine, $6 75@$7 80; Extra, $8@$9; Double Extra, $9 50@$10; treble Extra, $10 50@$11; Choice and Fancy, $11 50@$16. Wheat dull; Prime and Fancy Red Fall, $2 10@$2 12; Choice White, $2 23@$2 25; Spring, $1 50@$1 65. Corn unchanged; Prime Choice Mixed and Yellow, $1 07½@$1 08. Oats firm at 62c.@65c. Barley firm at $1 25 for Fancy Spring. Rye steady at $1 12½@$1 20. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork $24 50@$25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. Clear Sides, 17¾c. Lard, 13¼c.@13½c. Whisky dull at $2 05, free. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 sacks; Corn, 2,200 sacks; Oats, 1,600 sacks; Barley, 292 sacks; Rye, 164 sacks.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour steady but unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 has advanced 1½c.; Winter is scarce and firm; sales of No. 2 Red at $2 10; No. 1 Spring at $1 73½@$1 75; No. 2 at $1 66@$1 67, closing firm at $1 75 for No. 1. Corn active at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales at 97½c.@98c. for No. 1 and 94c.@95c. for No. 2. Oats active at an advance of ½c.@1c.; closing firm at 47½c. Rye steady but firm at $1 08 for No. 1, and $1 07 for No. 2. Barley firmer and steady at $1 10 for No. 2. Mess Pork, $23 50; at the close was held at $24 75@$25. Lard firm at 12½c. Beef Cattle dull and unchanged. Live Hogs very dull at a decline of 20c.@25c. for Common to Medium. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 169,000 bushels Corn, 93,000 bushels Oats. Freights easier; Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c.; Barley to Oswego, 10c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour steady but unchanged; the demand, is light. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red, $2 15. Corn firm at $1 10@$1 12; buyers are holding off in anticipation of a better supply soon. Oats dull at $1 25; there are more sellers than buyers. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull at 24c.@24½c. for Middling Uplands. Whisky steady at 32c. Provisions firm and higher; 1,500 bbls. of Mess Pork sold at $24; a further advance was asked later. Bulk Meats sold at 13¾c.@14c. Bacon advanced; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; there is a large demand from the West and South. Hams unchanged. Lard firm; all that could be had at 12½c. was taken; there is a strong belief that there will be but little made during the coming season. Butter scarce but firm. Eggs firm. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Linseed firm. Flaxseed in good demand. Gold 142½ buying. Money easy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Cotton quiet; no sales to quote; Middling Upland held at 24c.@26½c. Coffee very quiet but firm. Flour quiet and steady but unchanged. Wheat quiet at about previous quotations. Corn very dull; sales light, White, $1 17; Yellow, $1 22. Oats less active but prices maintained a range of 55c.@65c. Rye ranges from $1 30@$1 40. Provisions very firm and advancing. Bacon active with a jobbing demand; no sales of round lots; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16½c., holders are asking an advance of ½c. Bulk Meats very firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides 15c. Mess Pork dull at $24 50@$24 75 for Western, and $24 for City. Lard unchanged. Sugar very quiet and steady, but unchanged. Whisky nominal at previous prices.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour dull and drooping; sales of Extra, from Winter Wheat, at $8 50. Spring Wheat has advanced 1c.; Winter Wheat has advanced 5c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 21@$2 25; Amber Michigan at $2 12@$2 14½; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 10; No. 1 Spring at $1 87; No. 2 Spring, $1 75; No. 3 Spring at $1 65; sales of Amber for all next week at $2 12½@$2 13½. Corn firm at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 07@$1 07½, and No. 2 Wabash at $1 03@$1 04½. Oats advanced 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at 53c.@53½c., and No. 2 at 52c. Rye unchanged. Barley nominal. Freights—Corn 3½c. and Wheat 4c. to Buffalo. Receipts—5,000 bbls Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour steady, with a demand exceeding the supply; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10@10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Red Winter, $11 50 for White, $12 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 92½; Amber Michigan held $2 23. Corn steady; sales 13,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 10, and 1,100 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 08. Other grains scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. Canal Freights dull—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., Oats 5½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. Lake Imports—13,200 bushels Wheat, 1,104,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—8,000 bushels Corn, 1,318,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 5.

The trade in cattle has been quite active this week, there being a pretty sharp demand both for Brighton and New-York. Prices advanced ¼c. ℔ ℔., live weight, on the poorest, and ½c. ℔ ℔. on the best. The cattle averaged poor as to quality, there being only three or four hundred prime extra steers in a total of 4,300. The range was from 6c. to 9½c. Sheep are neglected at 4c.@5c. Lambs 3½c.@6½c.; supply 9,200 head. Hogs are in moderate request at 8¼c.@8¾c. for light grass-fed State and Michigan, and 7c.@7½c. for light to heavy corn-fed Illinois. Receipts, 6,600 head.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour firm but unchanged, with an advancing tendency. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 18; No. 2 Red, $2 08; the receipts were light. Corn firmer; No. 1 Mixed was held at $1 08. Oats—Sales of No. 1 State at 59c. all this week. Rye firm and steady; held at $1 25 for No. 1. Barley steady but unchanged. Petroleum excited and nominally higher; Crude has advanced at the wells; we hear of a sale of 5,600 bbls. here at $5; holders of refined are withholding their stock.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Flour weak; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 12½; Country do., $8 50@$8 75; Extras, $8 25@$8 50. Wheat buoyant at $1 78½ for No. 1 Red, and $1 68½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 47c. for No. 1, and 46c. for No. 2. Corn nominal at 94c. for No. 1. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, by steam, 3½c.; to Oswego, by rail, 13c. Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Tobacco—Sales 190 hhds.; Lugs, $4@6; Leaf, $7@$25. Superfine Flour, $7@; A No. 1 New, $11. Wheat—$2 06@$2 12. Corn—Shelled, $1 05; on the ear in bulk, 90c. Oats—In bulk, 57c.@58c. for New. Mess Pork, $24. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, $17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Fancy Hams, 21½c., packed. Lard, 12½c. for tierces. Whisky, in bond, 22c.@23c. Cotton, 23c.@25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 27c.; Middling Orleans 28c. Petroleum unsettled. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat heavy, and 5c.@7c. declined; Red $2 25@$2 33; Kentucky White $2 70. Corn quiet; Mixed Western $1 24@$1 25. Good Oats firm at 84c.@86c.; common to dull at 50c.@60c. Coffee—Rio 15c.@17½c. in gold. Sugar—Havana 11½c.@12½c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 5.

Cotton, 24c.@24½c. Superfine Flour, $7@$7 50. Corn, $1 15@$1 20. Oats, 72c. Pork, $26. Hams, 21c.@23c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides scarce and firm at 18c.@19c. Lard, 13½c.@14c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

How shall we protect our residences and our lives from the present alarming raids of burglars? Ask any one who is using E. Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets from auction at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, wholesale and retail at unprecedented low prices.

[Advertisement.]

Ready, Knox's Fall style of gents' Hats, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Aug. 2[illegible]	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Sept. 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.
Corsica	Sept. 7	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post office, Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 M. The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Boston*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. The mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

The mails for St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Venezuela by the *Cumberland*, close Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 4 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—Mrs. N. S. Fisher, Mrs. Bellog, Marquis De luo Hermanio, E. Cabada, M. Moline, Jose Toscane, A. Kobbe and son, C. Reniers, J. Fogerty, Ymaga de Valle, J. Cinton, Esteber de Latorre, J. Barretta, R. M. Miles, Domingo Solar, Jose Ramon de Villalor, Jose March y Pascual, Angel Zeguiera, Miss Florance, Victor Normand, lady and child, Gonzalo Pastio and wife, Mrs. Ymaga de Valle and servant, Dr. Joaquim Zagai and wife, Miss S. Bruna, Miss Mary Cook, Ignacio de Iseguino, wife and 2 daughters, Ant. Guteras, Jose Veva, Aug. R. Kamp, Henry Finley, Jose Corrier, H. C. Carrius, Joseph Frese, Jose R. Cartaya, Narciss Diag, Eleda Bacallar, Miss Regla Diag, Manuel Dante, D. Agueler, Manuel Moreno, wife, child and servant, Celestino Fernandez, Miss de La Torre, Elmira P. de La Torre and child, Mrs. Mary Mahen and nurse, Susan I. Veede, Desi ora Pugada, Justo Cantero, Juan M. Cabera, J. Sama, Rafael Sama, Jose M. Alvares, E. Klingstein, F. Corriente, J. Guttridge, W. Blackburn, Capt. D. J. Castro, John Harrison, John Garish, F. de Alva, wife and 2 children, M. Johnson, A. Saxone and sister, C. Thomson, Peter L. White and wife, M. Sama's servant, J. Blancs, Ant. Morne, Ed. Castello, Wm. Albert.

In steamship Gen Barnes, for Savannah—L. Cohen, H. Lipman, J. F. Rowe, J. Church, A. Friedenberg, D. Wachtel, R. J. Taggert, E. Thalheimer, H. Happ, W. H. Guest, S. Mack, J. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Homan, M. Newman, D. Solomon, J. Horrigon, D. L. Barton, C. M. Harras, C. W. Homan, G. D. Westervelt, W. H. King, E. L. Cross, Jos. Miller, S. Maas, O. B. Seagrave, Jos. Abraham, J. Leithter, Capt. R. Bennet, R. H. Graves, Isaac Heinheimer, T. E. Brayton, W. M. Matthews, W. L. Hunt, L. Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Tatro, J. Nicholson, E. S. Lathrop, J. L. Johnston, R. McIntire, H. W. Willis, Mrs. Pinner, Maurice Pinner, Miss Honora Neal, Miss E. J. Kidd, Robert H. Long, J. L. Cutler, S. Engel, J. Epstein, J. Leopold, Geo. Theodore, A. Salkneister, James Clark, Thos. Nevins, Mrs. Nevins, J. R. Truman, M. S. Rogers, G. W. Grant, F. S. Roberts, H. M. Morrison, David B. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 31 | Sun sets..... 6 25 | Moon sets.... 11 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 58 | Gov. Island. 1 47 | Hell Gate.... 3 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Morro Castle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Wm. Yeo, (Br.,) Hawes, Quebec, E. Cunard; Villa Franca, Urquhart, London, Morgan & Tucker.

Barks Argeroen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; George & Jeanne, (Fr.,) Pherwing, Bordeaux, S. R. Reynal & Son; Baltimore, (Pruss.,) Meyer, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Cavour, (Norw.,) Foyen, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Holmboe & Co.; Iva, (Brem.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Marco Polo, (Br.,) McLalon, Walton, N. S., Peniston & Co.; C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, N. B., J. Boynton & Son; Tallyho, Chisham, Neuvitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Krewn Prinz von Prussen, (Prussen,) Musach, Cape Town, C. G. H.; E. P. Levett, Lawrence, Boston, J. Henry.

Schooners S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jonas Smith, Nichols, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; St. Hubert, (Br.,) Forgeor, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Andrew Kelly, Somers, Alta Vela, Pease & Thomas; Martha Ann, Lane, Tampa, Fla., Goldthwaite & Overton.

Arrived.

Swedish corvette Norrkoping, Capt. Count Cronstedt, Corlokrona June 17, Halifax July 31, and Quebec Aug. 24. She has a company of 8 officers and 300 men, and mounts 22 guns.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Tucker, Baltimore, with mdse. to Henry Hammil.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Polar Star, Rich, Shields 57 ds., with coal to order. Has been 23 ds. from the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Cooper, Palermo 77 ds., with fruit, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, Inagua 13 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Walters, Newark, N. J., for Hillsboro, N. B.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 3 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Camille, (Fr.,) Simon, Martinique 25 ds., with sugar to Vatable & Son.

Brig C. P. Gibbs, Wilson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ruth Baker, Knight, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Grecian, Newcomb, Jonesport 8 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Allen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to J. A. Timson.

Schr. Ranger, Cleaves, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Harwich.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Forest Home, Lord, Roslyn, for Rondout.

Schr. M. T. King, King, Providence.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with laths.

Schr. Chronometer, Gilchrist, Providence.

Schr. Globe, Tracy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Leesburg, Davis, Portland 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Prim, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Clark, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. A. C. Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia.

Schr. H. M. Somers, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Higby, Virginia.

Sloop yacht Irene, Everitt, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamships Union, Morro Castle, Saratoga, Gen. Barnes, E. B. Souder.

BELOW—Bark R. Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5—Arr. brigs Italia, from Barbadoes; steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans; Saxon, from Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 3, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Nellie Potter, Mary A. Simpson, Gaudy, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Grace Webster, Randall, Philadelphia, for Portland; Sarah Hammond, Fain, do. for Boston; Margaret Reinhart, Hann, do. do.; E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Baltimore, do.; James Brophy, Keene, for Washington; James S. M. Vance, Peirce, Philadelphia, for Boston; Clara Norton, Sander, Elizabethport, for Salem; M. B. Mahoney, Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston; Charles A. Jones, Griffin, East Weymouth for Georgetown; Francis Edwards, Godfrey, for Salem; L. A. Danenhover, Sheppard, Philadelphia, for Boston; H. L. Sleight, Willet, do. do.; whaling schr. Falcyone, Bermuda, for Provincetown; reports having taken 130 bbls. whale oil, and 170 bbls. sperm.

A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ocean Queen, Hert, St. John's, for New-York; Abbie E. Willard, Lancell, Bangor, for Newark; Caspian, Larabee, Musquash, N. B., for New-York; Louis Walsh, Bobbins, for Providence; Mindora, Higgins, from Bangor.

Wind from the S. E.

Sld. U. S. Revenue cutter Active.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 5—Arr. ship Syren, from Honolulu.

Miscellaneous.

Wrecked—Sept. 1, at 2 A. M., 9 miles south of Hatteras Light, the brig Cuba, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mackie, from Matanzas for Boston, with a cargo of 300 hhds. molasses; vessel and cargo a total loss; the Captain and two seamen were saved; the remainder were lost; the names of those lost are Charles Cain, mate; Wm. Williams, second mate; George Smith, steward; M. Macauley, John Flanagan, seamen, and Fred. ——, a boy. The Captain is badly injured.

Spoken, &c.

Wm. Franklin—fishing schr., of Marblehead, with 550 quintals of fish, Aug. 16, lat. 44 49, lon. 56 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Aug. 22, barks Warren Ordway, for New-York in 10 ds.; Arthur Kinsman, for Philadelphia in 15 ds. Sld. Aug. 21, bark Eureka, for New-York; 22d, schr. Firefly, for Baracoa, to load fruit for New-York.

At Arecibo, P. R., Aug. 21, brig Jenny Lind, (Br.,) for Baltimore 27th.

HA! HA! HI! HI! HO! HO! EH?
46 POWERFUL COMIC BLOWS.
"YANKEE NOTIONS"
for October, now ready everywhere. Fifteen cents.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 57, Sept. 5, 1867.
23, 34, 54, 18, 59, 47, 30, 44, 16, 7, 39, 28.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 58, Sept. 5, 1867.
29, 47, 22, 50, 56, 12, 19, 72, 69, 75, 63, 31, 64.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 338, Sept. 5, 1867.
[illegible] 22, 74, 13, 5, 53, 42, 44, 15, 14, 40, 89, 63.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 339, Sept. 5, 1867.
[illegible] 65, 57, 67, 34, 26, 18, 42, 22, 29, 37.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED [illegible]
[illegible] Broker,
No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]